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POLITICAL.

The Tammany Candidate on Civil Service Reform.

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Civil Service Reform with a Vengeance.

In two or three instances I have been asked to say whether I would or would not, if elected, confine my appointments to Republicans. I answer these by pointing to that plank of the Cincinnati platform wherein all who concur in the principles therein set forth are cordially invited to participate in their establishment and vindication. * * * For my own part I recognize every honest man who approves and adheres to the Cincinnati platform as my political brother, and as such fully entitled to my confidence and friendly regard. [Cheers.]—*Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.*

Here we have an explicit utterance from Mr. Greeley on the subject of Civil Service Reform. While "the organ" and Messrs. Schurz, Trumbull & Co., are hypocritically proclaiming that their candidate is pledged to make honesty, efficiency and capacity the only tests of fitness for office, Mr. Greeley himself comes out and publicly announces that he will divide the offices solely among his supporters! No man, he says, in substance, who does not approve and adhere to the Cincinnati platform—and by adherence is meant, of course, support of Greeley—will be recognized as his political brother, or as entitled to his confidence and friendly regard. Here we have the shameful hypocrisy of this so-called "reform" movement unblushingly unveiled by its candidate for the Presidency. Here is the civil service reform of Schurz and Trumbull. Come up, supporters of Horace Greeley! Come up, Tammany Democracy! Come up, Kuklux Klans! Come up, Cincinnati brigade of sore-headed, hungry office seekers! Your candidate is already ahead of you in earnest promise of early fulfillment of your wishes. Civil Service Reform!

Thurlow Weed a Delegate to the State Convention.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we notice the appointment of Thurlow Weed, Esq., the veteran ex-journalist and Nestor of New-York politics, as a delegate from the Seventh Assembly District, in this City, to the Republican State Convention, at Utica. Now that the hyenas who have so long and viciously followed upon his footsteps, have traitorously deserted the Republican flag and gone over to the camp of their fit allies and associates, the unregenerate Democracy, we are sure that Mr. Weed's appearance at a State Convention, in the character of a delegate, will be hailed with unqualified satisfaction by the younger representatives of the party.

Mr. Weed is not now in town, but is seeking fresh air and renewed vigor somewhere in the western part of the State. We trust he will be neither indisposed or unable to give his attendance at the Convention, and participate in its proceedings.

The Straight-Out Democrats in Virginia.

A meeting of straight-out Democrats, which was held in Shenandoah, Va., recently, is troubling the Greeleyites of that State not a little. The Richmond *Enquirer* "regrets" to see the account of the meeting, and says that it "trusts the gentlemen moving in the matter will think better of it before the election, and join in the sacrifices the vast majority of their brethren are now making for the good of the country." The Shenandoah *Valley* publishes a report, and editorially says: "We have no desire to conceal the fact that this club is most respectable in numbers, influence and talent, and that we deeply regret that men who could accomplish so much for what we believe to be the interests of the country should deem it necessary to take such action. * * * Nine-tenths of the Democracy of Virginia, if we can judge, are certainly committed to Greeley and Brown. Shall the nine-tenths go to the one-tenth, or *vice versa*? The State will probably go for Grant if this 'straight-out' party should attain any considerable proportions, and this is the only result that can be accomplished by it, so far as we can see. Every man will do as he pleases on this question—and we certainly do not feel inclined to denounce any who differ with us in opinion—but for ourselves, we can see no possible good that can result from such clubs, and think they may result in giving the State to Grant."

Tammany Responds to the Nomination of Greeley.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* supposes that Mr. Greeley thought he was performing an adroit trick when he alluded to the thievery of his Democratic supporters and allies in New-York to place it in favorable contrast with what he esteems the few greater villainies and frauds of the carpet-baggers of the South. The *Blade* does not consider this trick a success, and it goes on to say: "Mr. Greeley alludes to the New-York corruptions only to belittle them; to make them less than the are. This has been his course from the beginning. When the people of New-York were aroused to a sense of the immense frauds perpetrated upon them by the faithful and fearless exposure of the TIMES, the *Tribune* was deprecating and apologetic. It put the friends of reform on the proof at every step, and only came into line when it was fairly whipped in by the overwhelming indignation of the people of the City. We have no word of apology to offer for the rascality of officials either at the North or South. But it would have been more becoming if Mr. Greeley would have explained how it came to pass that all the apologists, allies and defenders of Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney, Hall & Co. are now wearing white hats and hurrahing for Greeley and Brown!"

The Discouraged Liberals of Indiana.

As the election day approaches the prospects of the Liberals grow bluer and bluer. States which they had most confidently counted upon as sure for Greeley, grow daily more and more doubtful. Of one such State the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* thus speaks: "The Liberal cause in Indiana shows signs of demoralization, and the Liberals themselves give visible evidence of their unhappy condition. They find that the Republican meetings of all kinds are attended better than theirs; that the Republican organization is strong and working smoothly, while theirs is decidedly loose; that many prominent Democrats will not sell themselves out to Greeleyism; that there is a decided Democratic defection among the masses as well as among leaders, and that the good prospects of a Republican victory in November are growing better daily. Under these circumstances, the Liberals will carry through their campaign efforts with failing hearts."

The Rousing Republican Meeting a Clinton, Ill.

The Republican meeting at Clinton, Dewitt County, Ill., on Thursday last, was a tremendous success, and serves to show how enthusiastic, animated and confident our friends in that great State are. The false stories circulated by small Liberal stump-speakers and obscure Democratic papers in the East, of the "want of enthusiasm," "desertions," &c., from the Republican Party there, have not reached them, or, if they have, have met only derision and neglect from those who know how how false they are. Our railroad brought into Clinton, on Thursday, eighteen car-loads from the South and five from the North; the Illinois Central carried in over a dozen car-loads, and from all the country around large delegations came in carriages and wagons. The Springfield *Journal* says: "A prominent feature in the procession was the battalion of Tanners from Bloomington, numbering 500, in bright, new uniforms, and every man a voter. A half-dozen pieces of artillery and several fine bands of music had their appropriate places in the column. The procession marched through the city and out to a beautiful grove, where stands and seats had been erected and a barbecue prepared. Clinton is the home of Mr. C. H. Moore, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and it has been said, and often repeated by his political friends that he would 'carry everything before him,' but the appearance of Gen. McNulta, the Republican candidate, upon the streets in a carriage was greeted with loud and hearty cheering, and his reception at the grove was the most gratifying, as showing his great popularity with the people of that county, who know him well. The speakers' stands were occupied by Gen. McNulta and Hon. E. A. Storrs, who were listened to with close attention by the vast assemblage. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and a grand torchlight procession paraded the streets. Speeches were made by Hon. H. S. Greene, Milton Hay and others."

The Campaign in Illinois.

The number of Grant's supporters in the important State of Illinois is daily increasing, and the numerous Republican meetings held there are marked by an unusually large attendance and great enthusiasm. On Friday Gen. Oglesby addressed in his inimitable manner an audience of over 5,000 at Lacon. His defense of the Republican Party is declared by hearers to have been a master-piece of eloquence, and his emphatic indorsement of the acts of that party under Lincoln and Grant brought cheer after cheer from the audience. On the same day a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Bushnell, and addressed by Gen. Beveridge and Gen. Bane. The colored men of the State are understood to be almost to a man for Grant. Very many of the Germans will vote for him, and a French citizen of Chicago writes to the *Inter-Ocean* that the French vote in the State, amounting to at least 35,000, can be relied on for Grant and Oglesby.

The Augustus Schaffel Association.

A meeting of the Augustus Schaffel Association was held at No. 221 East Broadway, for the election of permanent officers, last evening, The following ticket was elected: President, Thomas Wilson; First Vice-President, Henry Ash; Second Vice-President, William Milien; Recording Secretary, Richard Mahan; Corresponding Secretary, Julius Lowenstrom; Treasurer, Thomas Knowd; Sergeant-at-Arms, William Williams.

Mr. George Wilson offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Aug. Schaffel Association, of the Fourth Assembly District, City of New-York, indorse the nomination of U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson for President and Vice-President of the United States, and pledge to them our united support.

Resolved, That in the coming election we will support such candidates for State and local offices as are known to be favorable to the election of the candidates and of the principles enunciated in the platform of the Philadelphia Convention.

Twenty new members signed the roll. A committee was appointed to look for a more suitable place of meeting, to report at the next regular meeting. Adjourned for two weeks.

The Soldiers of Onondaga.

There was a very significant gathering of the veterans of the Union Army in Syracuse on Saturday afternoon last, which elected delegates to the Soldiers' Convention at Utica, and perfected a campaign organization for Onondaga County. The movement is a very strong one, embracing a very large population of the soldiers of the county, and the names published show that it embraces the very best elements. Gen. Gustavus Sniper presided and made a strong speech, advocating the re-election of President Grant. Speeches were also made by Mr. S. D. Luce, Col. J. M. Gere, Capt. T. H. Scott, and Surgeon N. R. Tefft. The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the Campaign Club: President, Gen. Gustavus Sniper; Vice-Presidents, Col. J. M. Gere, Capt. Thomas H. Scott, Maj. Henry J. Knapp, and Col. B. L. Higgins; Secretary, Capt. George H. Collins; Treasurer, Maj. Thomas Merriam. The delegates elected to the Utica Convention are: First District—John F. Moschell, Nicholas Grumbach, Wm. Pollman, James M. Gere. Alternates—J. A. Allis, J. V. Kendall, Thos. H. Scott, W. R. Chamberlin. Second District—John E. North, Davis Cossitt, Thomas Merriam, Charles Merrick. Alternates—F. A. Sinclair, N. R. Tefft, Geo. K. Collins, Geo. C. Anderson. Third District—Gustavus Sniper, Michael Auer, H. H. Walpole, Wm. Cahill. Alternates—B. L. Higgins, C. A. Weaver, H. N. Burhans, Jacob Knapp.

Surgeons R. W. Pease and E. A. Knapp, and Lieut. D. A. Munroe, Jr., were delegates at large.

Minor Notes.

It is estimated that there are at least 5,000 old Union Whigs in Alabama who have not voted since the war. What party shall get them?....Hon. John W. Horton, of Kent County, Delaware, favors the election of Grant and Wilson. The Wilmington *Commercial* says that the Judge is one of the old guard of Delaware statesmen, a strong man, with deserved popularity and influence among all classes....The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* believes that Hon. A. P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, formerly a Representative from that district in Congress, will be the candidate for Vice President on the straight Democratic ticket....The Montgomery (Ala.) *State Journal* says that the Republican State ticket just nominated there is an able and strong one, and it believes that it will please the people and that the people will elect it.

Straight-Out Democrats in North Carolina.

A meeting of straight-out Democrats was held in Newberne, N. C., on Wednesday night last. Several letters were read from prominent citizens of the county expressing their hearty concurrence in the action contemplated, and resolutions were adopted protesting against the indorsement of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore, advising that the State be represented at Louisville, and, finally, that while they "cannot give Grant and Wilson their support, they consider it far preferable to live another four years under his Administration than to be put upon the record as supporting a candidate and platform antagonistic to their principles and practice."

A Characteristic Greeley Trick.

The desperate tricks to which the Greeleyites resort are well illustrated by a recent incident at Duluth, Minn., which the St. Paul *Press* thus exposes: "A sharp young Democrat attorney at Duluth went around with a call for a meeting at Duluth, ostensibly, according to the original heading, to hear Messrs. Banning and Branch discuss some business questions of interest to the people of Duluth. The names of a considerable number of leading citizens, including Mr. Stearns, Mr. Charles Johnson, and other Republicans were obtained to this call, and then there was added to the heading the words, 'And to form a Greeley and Brown Club.' The names of the signers to the original call were then displayed as supporters of Greeley. The fact is that there is but one person heretofore a Republican in Duluth who supports Mr. Greeley."

Tammany Responds, and Will Pay for the Greeley Ratification Meeting.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference Committee on the Greeley and Brown Ratification Meeting, Sept. 12, appointed by Tammany Hall and other organizations, met in Tammany Hall at 5 P. M. yesterday. Mr. John Kelly presided in place of Algernon S. Sullivan, who is chairman of the Executive Committe, although the latter was present.

Mr. Sullivan reported progress on the part of the subcommittee of seven appointed at the last meeting to arrange upon halls and a place of assemblage for the mass meeting.

This Committee have decided upon Union-square as the proper place for the meeting, and in order to accommodate such speakers as might object to speaking in the open air, it is proposed to build a wigwam, or put up a large tent. The Committee had found it impossible to rent the Academy of Music for political purposes, the proprietors objecting to a meeting of this nature. The same difficulty was met with upon application being made to hire Steinway Hall.

Plans for the projected wigwam were submitted to the meeting. The wigwam's cost is estimated at $6,000. Other expenses for twenty calcium lights, Chinese lanterns to be strung across the streets and around the speakers' stands, flags and other decorations, fire-works, six stands, including reporters' stand, &c., will cost about $6,000, making $12,000, and, adding other incidental expenses, about $15,000 in all.

The Committee also reported upon a form for a letter of invitation to suit the various conflicting elements uniting in the mass-meeting, and stated that all the leading Democratic and Liberal Republican orators who could attend would be invited. The names of the principal persons to whom invitations have been extended, were published in yesterday's TIMES.

Much discussion followed the report of the Committee upon the financial matters involved.

It was thought by Prof. Glaubenskee, from the Greeley and Brown German Campaign Club, Central Committee, that much more money than was necessary was to be expended on outside display.

The Germans were averse to this kind of business. The men he represented were not men of wealth. They were working men, who, while not working with their hands, worked with their brains.

Mr. Kelly said he wanted to know how much the different organizations could pay toward the expenses of the meeting. Tammany would pay the greater part.

A German member said that it was expected that Tammany would bear the greatest burden.

Mr. Dunlap, of the Committee, said with great energy, that Tammany would.

The German members thought the Liberal Republicans should pay the next largest share, and so on to other organizations. It became evident here that the Germans were not willing to spend much money on the meeting.

Mr. Gibson, of the National Democracy, in answer to a question, said that Mr. Wood would say how much that organization would contribute. A committee to confer on the financial question was then appointed to report. The Committee retired without a representative from the Liberal Republicans, though Messrs. Coachman and Van Cleft, of Cochrane's Committee, were present.

They reported that it was not practicable to apportion the amount to be paid among the various organizations, and that it was recommended that each do the best it can. The report was accepted.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Wednesday next at 5 P. M.

The Subcommittee of the Executive Committee are to meet at Tammany Hall daily until after the mass meeting.

Republican National Committee.

Gov. Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; Major Thomas C. Halsey, New-Jersey, and Mr. E. S. Rowan, who signs himself an old Democrat of New-York, called at the Republican National Committee's rooms, Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday.

Steuben County Delegates.

The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates from the Second Assembly District of Steuben County to the Republican State Convention: Hon. Harlo Hakes, Hon. J. B. Murdock, Dr. Samuel Mitchell and Charles H. Houghton. To the Congressional District Convention—Gen. N. M. Crane, A. C. Barrey, A. A. Van Orsdale, James Miles and W. S. Hodgeman have have been elected delegates.

Another Grant and Wilson Club in Westchester County.

A Grant and Wilson Club was organized at Pleasantville, Westchester County, Saturday night. George C. Choate was elected President; E. D. Stephens, Vice-President; E. M. White and C. Ferris, Secretaries, and E. W. Montrose, Treasurer. The Club starts with over 100 members, many of them being Democrats. This has been a very close district heretofore, but the Republicans are confident of carrying it this year. A Greeley Club has been started, but with the utmost exertion of the Liberal leaders, only forty members could be drummed up.

Banner-Raising and Mass-Meeting at Fort Lee, N. J.—An Enthusiastic Meeting.

A banner-raising and mass-meeting took place Saturday evening at Fort Lee, N. J., under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of that place. The meeting was largely attended, and was of the most enthusiastic character. The building was decorated with three large transparencies, the centre bearing life-size portraits of President Grant and Henry Wilson, while to the right and left appeared a statement of the reduction of the public debt and extracts from Horace Greeley's speeches. Shortly after 8 o'clock the people commenced arriving in large crowds. Hackensack, which boasts just eight "Liberals" among its voting population, sent a numerous delegation of Grant men, and the Campaign Club of Ridgfield was in attendance. At 8½ o'clock Gen. Jardine called the meeting to order and introduced Hon. A. W. Milliken. At this moment a signal rocket was sent up, the cannon boomed, the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the campaign banner was flung out to the breeze. The enthusiasm now reached its highest pitch, and it was some time before quiet was restored. Mr. Milliken then delivered an address, exposing the treacherous intentions of Tammany in its alliance with the Greeley party. Gen. T. B. Van Beuren was the next speaker. He said that the single reason the Democrats could give for their position was that they wanted to beat Grant, and if asked what were their wishes and intents, they could only repeat, "Anything to beat Grant." The speakers were enthusiastically applauded, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

An attempt was made Friday evening to organize a Greeley Club in this place. Three persons responded to the call, and after waiting till 9½ o'clock, the political trio subsided in a game at dominoes.

Greeley Mass-Meeting.

The Tenth District Greeley and Brown Campaign Club held a mass-meeting at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues last night. A large platform was erected in front of Cooper Institute for the speakers. Some of the houses at either side were decorated with Chinese lanterns, rockets were fired, and a large Greeley and Brown banner was flung out and lit up by red fire from time to time. Wm. T. Ashman presided. The first speaker was Col. Benj. A. Welles. A letter in praise of Greeley was read from Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., member of Congress, by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Frank R. Laurence. Mr. A. S. Sullivan spoke repelling the assertion that the party united upon Greeley and Brown as candidates would be reactionists. He charged that the party in power forgot that the war was ended, and declared that the country must return to its old peace policy. After addresses from R. S. Vehrion, of South Carolina, and L. C. Winner, the proceedings terminated. About 2,000 persons attended, and the meeting was characterized by utter lack of enthusiasm.

German Republicans.

A large meeting of the German Republican Grant and Wilson Club, of the Sixth Assembly District, was held last evening at No. 291 East Fourth-street, Mr. Klein, the President, in the chair. It was stated that the English-speaking and German-speaking clubs had agreed to nominate Mr. Frederick William Hahn for Assembly. Addresses were delivered by Mr. George Wandell and others, advocating the election of Grant and Wilson, and a splendid banner is to be thrown to the breeze, containing the names of these candidates, on Monday evening next.

German Republican Central Committee of Kings County.

The German voters of Kings County met last night at Commonwealth Hall, over the Post-office, Brooklyn, for the purpose of perfecting the organization. Gen. Wm. Mayer occupied the chair. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected: President, Gen. Wm. Mayer; First Vice-President, Solomon Spitzer; Second, August Fischer; Third, Henry Best; Fourth, Victor Egus; Fifth, T. F. Schmidt; Sixth, Charles Bleidorn; Seventh, David Zimmer; Eighth, J. Field; Ninth, for the town of New-Lots, left blank.

Secretary, Charles Ebrman; Recording Secretary, Major H. Kalt; Treasurer, Gustave Richter; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Joseph H. Strauss.

Mr. Sol. Spitzer offered a resolution stating that in consequence of the very large German Republican vote in Kings County they ought to be represented on the electoral ticket, and recommended Gen. Wm. Mayer for that position. The resolution was unanimously adopted. A committee consisting of Jos. H. Strauss, (Chairman,) Sol. Spitzer and Major H. Kald, was appointed to present the resolution at the Utica Convention.

In view of the conspiracies by the enemies of the Grant Republicans to secure possession of the *Reform* German newspaper, published in Brooklyn, or to ruin it, it was resolved unanimously to recognize the *Reform* as the organ of the party and to assist the publishers in making it a daily paper.

Eloquent speeches were made by Gen. Mazer, Messrs. Spitzer, Fuld, Kojanowski, Joseph A. Strauss and others, after which the Committee adjourned until the second Wednesday in September.

Washington County.

On short notice the Republicans and others of Cambridge, Washington County, held a meeting one night last week, and organized a Grant and Wilson Club for the campaign. Mr. James F. Hall, who has been a life-long Democrat, but who now realizes that between the two candidates for the Presidency there is much to choose, and that the balance inclines very strongly to U. S. Grant, was chosen to preside, and Hon. Lemon Fraser, of Salem, made an effective speech. He was followed by Hon. C. L. Mac Arthur, and a letter was read from Judge A. D. Wait, of Fort Edward, regretting that he was unable to be present, and saying that he is with them heart and soul in the cause, sympathizing fully with the Republicans of the old town of Cambridge, who still wave the flag under which they triumphed in years gone by.

Brooklyn Working Men for Grant and Wilson.

The newly-organized Working Men's Grant and Wilson Club of the Twentieth Ward had a large meeting last night at the corner of Park and Vanderbilt avenues. They passed resolutions adopting the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, pledging themselves to aid in securing the election of the candidates.

The following were elected permanent officers of the Club: President, James Collyer; Vice-President, Col. Jacob Sheppard; Treasurer, Oliver P. Hicks; George Hurlbut, Recording Secretary. An Executive Committee was appointed.

The Club has procured the finest political banner in Brooklyn, which will be flung to the breeze on or before the 26th inst.

The Fourth Ward Grant and Wilson Campaign Club held a large meeting last night at Washington Hall, Adams-street, near Tillary-street, Brooklyn.

The Soldiers and Sailors of the Fourth Assembly District.

Not by any means the least active of the various political organizations is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Fourth Assembly District, which held a spirited meeting last night at head-quarters, No. 115 East Broadway, when a large number of honorably-discharged veterans were enrolled. The following resolution of instruction was passed last night for the guidance of the delegates to the State Convention at Utica:

Resolved, That in the event of the nomination of a soldier or sailor for the office of Governor, Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles be the choice of the delegates.

Tammany Inspectors of Election Selected.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met at Tammany Hall yesterday, at 4 P. M., Henry Woltman, presiding. Messrs. Jno. Kelly, Augustus Schell, Ignatius Flynn, N. Fitzpatrick, E. Plum, W. J. Gibbons and Mr. Wyckoff, among others, were present.

Names of persons to fill existing vacancies in the Tammany General Committee were finally selected.

A complete list of names of Tammany men for Inspectors of Election has been prepared by the Committee to submit to the Police Commissioners. The list comprises the names of two men from each Election District in the City, to represent Tammany interests at the polls.

The Contest in Tennessee.

Even Tennessee begins to show signs of a coming hard fight for the Greeleyites, and if they cannot easily carry that Southern State, where shall they look for their victory? The Knoxville *Chronicle* of Saturday last says: "It is becoming more and more apparent every day that the people of Tennessee are growing dissatisfied with the political monstrosity heretofore known as the Democratic Party. There are thousands of men in the State who, by force of circumstances, have been constrained to act with it, who, in their hearts, would sincerely rejoice at its overthrow, and would take great pleasure in its consignment to everlasting oblivion. The time cannot be far distant when this State will discard the party. Good men who have acted with it are getting tired of the arbitrary, not to say insolent demands of its leaders, and are not disposed to longer bow at their behest, and to come and go at their beck or nod. Public sentiment is undergoing a change, and Republicans have a great deal to do with the result."

The Georgia Kuklux.

A brief local item at the foot of a column in Alexander H. Stephens' paper, the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun* of Friday last, makes mention of the examination of a number of persons from Haralson County, Ga., before United States Commissioner J. L. Conley, in that city, on the charge of committing Kuklux outrages. One case is thus reported: "Robert Brown was charged with conspiring to kill a Mr. Murphy, who, it is stated, had testified against him and others before the United States Grand Jury—the object being to prevent him from appearing before the Court at the trial to testify. One witness, Charles Branham, testified that he joined the Kuklux Klan over a year ago; that Brown and others conspired on two different occasions to kill Murphy, having made every preparation and arranged all their plans. At one time a rain, and at another time something else, prevented the execution of their plans. He was held in the sum of $3,000."

Hearing Both Sides.

There are considerable numbers of people in this and the adjoining States, who have had the rare privilege of studying both sides of the political questions which agitate the country, through the same medium and at the cost of one news journal. Last year they subscribed for the New-York *Tribune* and received, as they expected, the benefit of its powerful advocacy of the Republican policy. They were delighted to learn, through that source, that "Grant and his policy deserved the highest credit;" that "Gen. Grant had never been beaten and never would be;" that "the people knew all about Gen. Grant—had known all about him since Donelson and Vicksburg"—that "they did not know about his slanderers, and did not care to know them," and many other testimonials to the same effect. This year, their subscriptions not having expired, they are getting just the reverse of these truthful observations, in the same columns and without additional expense. Generally, we believe, they are agreed, that the Republican presentation was well sustained, masterly and satisfactory, but the private organ, this year, disputing what it defended last, "is stale, flat and unprofitable," in other words, a swindle.

A Greeley Organ Corrected.

A vote was taken on Monday among the silver-platers in Hale's shop, No. 113 Nassau-street. Result: Greeley, 48; Grant, 0. This shop was formerly a Grant stronghold.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The above is among the lies in this morning's *Sun*. Mr. Hale asserts that instead of the above statement, there is not a vote for Greeley to be found there. This is the way so many lies are manufactured by the infamous *Sun* newspaper. ONE WHO KNOWS.

Local Notes.

The Wm. M. Tweed Benevolent Association, a club devoted to the personal aggrandisement of Boss Tweed, is one on the list of organizations supporting Greeley and Brown.

Constable Hook, Hudson County, N. J., has a Grant and Wilson Club of sixty members. James H. Dilks is the President, and Richard B. Hadden Secretary. They will do excellent work between now and November.

A meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Greeley Republican Association was held at Lefavor's Hall, Abingdon-square, last evening, and the name was changed to the Ninth Assembly District Liberal Republican Association.

A meeting of the Empire Greeley Club was held last evening at No. 134 Canal-street, the President, W. P. Bagen, in the chair. After the regular order of business was completed, several addresses were made on the subject of the approaching election.

Last evening a meeting of Germans favoring the election of Grant and Wilson, was held at No. 10 Stanton-street. Thirty new members were admitted, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the organization.

A meeting of the Seventh Ward Irish American Grant Campaign Club was held Saturday evening at No. 80 Montgomery-street, at which resolutions were passed in favor of Gen. Grant, and pledging the Club to his support in the coming campaign. John McCarthy is President of this Club; John Damey and Patrick M. O'Connor Vice-Presidents, and John Dowling Secretary.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized on Saturday evening, at No. 324 East Twenty-second-street, with the following officers: Martin McGrath, President; Peter Callan, Vice-President; Michael Boyle, Secretary; Thomas Kenny, Treasurer; John Murphy, Sergeant-at-Arms. The attendance was very large and enthusiastic, the new organization starting with 127 members.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District, have elected the following delegates and alternates to the Convention to be held in Utica on the 21st: Delegates—Major A. M. C. Smith, Jr., Pay-master Joseph C. Biglin, Capt. William D. McQuade. Alternates—Col. Michael Kerwin, Capt. Joseph O. Carroll, Capt. Henry A. Beatty.

The handsomest banner in New-York City is that on Third-avenue, at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street, raised by the Appomattax Club in honor of Grant and Wilson. The tree is so admirably painted that every one notices it in passing, and many persons, oblivious of the meaning attached to Appomattox, have thought it was the sour apple-tree on which Jeff. Davis was once to be hung. There is a transparency of Horace Greeley and Brown on the same block, but this is quite overshadowed by the Appomattox tree; and it is a constant subject of remark that the Dolly Varden candidates look quite pale since the raising of the famous tree.

WASHINGTON.

Clark, of Hartford, and Cadet Smith.

The Facts in Smith's Case—A Truthful Statement—The President Completely Exonerated—A Calumny Refuted—New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—As was to be expected, Mr. Clark, of Hartford, comes out second best in the controversy in regard to the colored cadet Smith. It will be remembered that on the 31st of July Clark printed a long letter in the *Tribune*, charging among other things that Gen. Howard had told him the substance of a conversation alleged to have been held between the President and the Secretary of War, in which the President was represented as requesting Gen. Belknap to so constitute the Court that Smith's dismissal from the Military Academy would be inevitable. To this Gen. Howard gave a prompt and emphatic denial by telegraph from New-Mexico. Clark's next move was to print a card affirming the truth of the conversation with Gen. Howard, and calling upon the Secretary of War, in the absence of Gen. Howard from Washington, to print a letter which he, Clark, had written to Gen. Howard on the subject, copies of which Clark said had been sent to the President and to the Secretary of War. The President and Gen. Belknap authorize a contradiction of this latest story of Clark's. Neither the President nor the Secretary of War ever received or saw the letter in question, or a copy of it, and know nothing whatever of its contents, if such a letter was ever written, which is extremely doubtful. The point which Clark seeks to establish, that both the President and the Secretary of War were anxious to secure the dismissal of the colored cadet from the Academy, is completely disproved by the facts in the case. The record shows that the last Court which tried Smith on a charge which if proven was sufficient to expel him from the Academy, did find him guilty and sentenced him to dismissal from the service of the United States. The President approved the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court, but instead of sending him from the Academy, commuted the sentence, and made his punishment comparatively slight. The following extract from the order shows exactly the position of both the President and the Secretary of War in the case, and is a complete answer to the charges of Clark:

"The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, but in view of all the circumstances surrounding the case, and believing that the ends of public justice will be better subserved and the policy of the Government, of which the presence of this cadet in the Military Academy is a signal illustration, be better maintained by a commutation of the sentence than by its rigid enforcement, the President is pleased to mitigate it by substituting for dismissal from the service of the United States reduction from his academic standing one year."

A CALUMNY REFUTED.

On last Wednesday the Democratic organ of this city contributed its quota of calumny to the Greeley campaign by charging that the Board of Public Works of this city had sent nearly 900 colored men into North Carolina to influence the election in that State; and, in addition to that, made wholesale charges of corruption and fraud in the expenditure of the city moneys. To this charge, Mr. Alex. R. Shepherd, the Vice-President of the Board of Public Works, responded by addressing a letter to the principal stockholder, W. W. Corcoran, and to the trustees of the journal in question, denying the allegation and challenging them to the proof. The letter was printed on Saturday. The Democratic organ makes a weak and feeble reply this morning, and virtually acknowledges that it has no proof whatever to sustain its charges. It shields itself behind an anonymous correspondent in North Carolina, and creeps out of the controversy which it invited in a manner at once contemptible and ignominious.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Senator Chandler is quite confident that we shall carry Pennsylvania in October by a fair majority. Letters received here from New-Hampshire by high officials indicate favorable results in the coming election in that State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GENEVA.

There is information from Geneva which warrants the assertion that since the exclusion of claims for indirect damages the business before the Tribunal of Arbitrators has been favorable to this Government, and that several awards for direct damages have already been agreed upon, the indications being that on the conclusion of the adjudication a gross sum will be awarded to the United States, thereby avoiding a reference of the subject to a Board of Commissioners.

A CONTRADICTION.

On inquiry today at the Department of State it was ascertained there is no truth whatever in the widely-published statement that President Grant recently requested Acting Secretary Hunter to furnish the Union Congressional Committee with a complete copy of all the scandalous reports made to the Department against Cassius M. Clay, while Minister to Russia, and Gen. Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili. It is not known that there are any reports of that character in the Department, and certainly the President made no such request of Mr. Hunter.

Williams, Haven & Co., of New-London, Conn., are the successful bidders for the thirty-seven cases of seal-skins, 3,541 in number, which had been advertised by the Government to be sold on secret bids.

CONTRACT AWARDS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES.

Contracts for naval supplies for the present fiscal year, bids for which were opened in the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department several weeks since, were awarded today as follows: Zinc, Merchant & Co., of Philadelphia; lumber, R. J. and W. Neily & Co., of Portsmouth, Va.; general supplies, Pillsbury, Webb & Co., of San Francisco; coal, Plaisted & McClellan, of Philadelphia; belting and leather, Rockwell, Coye & Co., of San Francisco; lumber and timber, Wm. M. Shakespeare, of Dover, Del., and W. H. Sheldrake, of Farmington, Del.; lumber, Jason Springer, of San Francisco, and James A. Statts, of Portsmouth, Va.; paints and belting, James Lymington, of New-York; iron and charcoal, Taylor, Martin & Co., of Norfolk, Va.; lumber and timber, Frisky, Jewett & Co., of Boston; coal, Charles E. Walker & Co., of Portsmouth, N. H.; general supplies, Wm. M. Walton, of New-York; lumber, Watson & Pittinger, of Brooklyn; paints and oils, Whittier, Fuller & Co., San Francisco; lumber, Wm. White, Portsmouth, Va.; white lead, Davis, Chambers & Co., Philadelphia; charcoal, John W. Hampton, Philadelphia; lumber and timber, A. M. Ammerman, Brooklyn; general supplies, D. Babcock & Co., New-York; stationery, William Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.; nails, E. Barstow & Son, New-York; semi-bituminous coal, Beurind & Bradley, Philadelphia; lumber, Jas. Bigler & Co., New-York, Newburg, N. Y.; spruce, Ed. Clarke, Pittsfield, Mass.; charcoal, W. T. Clarke, Vienna, Va.; general supplies, George H. Creedlow, New-York; coal and wood, William Grinnard, Washington, D. C.; timber, J. W. Gaskill & Son, Philadelphia; general supplies, George P. Goff, Washington, D. C.; coal, George J. Hoag, San Francisco; oil, Linseed Oil Manufacturing Company, of New-York; lumber and coal, A. A. McCullough, Norfolk, Va.; ship chandlery, S. L. Moore, Jr., Philadelphia; lumber, S. S. Mastion & Co., San Francisco; general supplies, Linforth, Kellogg & Co., San Francisco, and Hyatt & Spencer, of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVID CLARK.

Gen. Howard having denied that he ever had any such conversation with the Secretary of War as that from which David Clark professed to quote his language, and asserted that he would not, therefore, have made so untrue a report, Mr. Clark calls upon the Secretary to publish a letter written by him to Gen. Howard, copies of which he was informed, as he alleges, by that officer, were placed in the hands of the President and Secretary of War. Both President and Secretary of War deny such copies were ever received by them, and assert that the idea of their having desired the dismissal of the colored cadet was presented to them for the first time in the letter from Mr. Clark, published in the *Tribune* of July 31, the absurdity of which they conceived to be fully demonstrated by the fact of record; that when the cadet was subsequently actually sentenced to be dismissed upon ample legal proof, his sentence was mitigated by the substitution of an extremely light punishment.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the establishment of the First National Bank of Clarinda, Iowa, with a capital of $50,000, and the Merchants' and Planters' Bank of Montgomery, Alabama, with a capital of $100,000.

Notwithstanding the recent rains the weather continues oppressive, the thermometer today indicating from 93° to 96°.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. B. B. Lowry has been ordered as light-house inspector of the fourth district; Pay-master Denniston to the Worcester, and as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Station. Ensign Bassett has been detached from the Alaska, and is placed on sick leave. Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise, from the receiving ship New Hampshire, and ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard. Pay-master Edward Foster, from the Worcester, and as fleet pay-master of the North Atlantic Station, and is ordered to settle accounts.

YACHTING AT NEWPORT.

The Sweepstakes Race—A Light Wind and a Monotonous Affair—The Magic and Vixen the Winners.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—Owing to the threatening weather of Saturday, and the wish of many of the owners of the yachts to remain in Newport over Sunday, the fleet remained, instead of going to Martha's Vineyard. It was decided, however, last evening, to have a sweepstake race today, and accordingly a schooner and sloop prize was arranged to be sailed for.

The prizes are raised by an entrance fee of $25. The morning opened bright, with a high breeze to the south-south-west. At 11 o'clock the signal from the Commodore's yacht was given. The fleet got under way and presented to the many spectators a beautiful appearance as they went out by Fort Adams under full sails. The course was from an imaginary line from the Dumplings to Fort Adams, to and around a buoy anchored off the south-west end of Block Island, and return. The following is the time of the starting of each yacht:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Viking	11	16	20	Vision	11	23	30
Gracie	11	19	5	Vixen	11	25	36
Eva	11	19	31	Madgie	11	26	16
Foam	11	20	32	Vindex	11	27	39
Tidal Wave	11	22	27	Peerless	11	29	52
Magic	11	22	..	Argo	11	30	23
Madeleine	11	22	16	Adrienne	11	33	12

The Magic gained rapidly upon the fleet, and when off Beaver-tail Light she was close in the wake of the Viking. The Viking, however, kept the lead until half-way between Point Judith and Block Island, when the Madgie, with a sudden spurt, passed her, and was then the leader, and continued to be for the remainder of the day. There was a heavy tide setting against the fleet, and, with the light wind, it made matters rather monotonous for the enterprising yachtmen, who evidenly saw that the Magic and Vixen were to be the winners of the prizes. The following is the result of the day's race:

	Time of arrival. H.	M.	S.	Estimated time. H.	M.	S.
Magic	7	3	..	7	41	..
Vixen	7	5	12	7	39	36

The time of the other yachts was not taken, and, in all probability, it will be midnight before they arrive.

The regatta boat, with the Committee, have arrived, as they plainly saw that their services were not wanted. Mr. Charles A. Minturn, Secretary of the Club, officiated, in place of Mr. Krebbs, as one of the Regatta Committee, as that gentleman had been called to New-York on business.

To-morrow the race between the Tidal Wave and Madgie will occur for the Challenge Cup presented by Commodore Bennett two years ago. The Magic is now the possessor of the cup, and the race is looked forward to with a good deal of interest.

MIDNIGHT.—The yachts Eva, Foam and Madeleine have just arrived. It is ebb-tide, and there is scarcely a breath of wind. The remainder of the fleet will not be in until morning. Commodore James G. Bennett was serenaded, on board the Dauntless, by the Newport Brass-band, this evening.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.

The Third National Bank of Baltimore Robbed of More Than $234,000—List of the Stocks, Bonds and Other Valuables.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The provincial City of Baltimore has had an unusual sensation today in the shape of a wholesale bank robbery, the amount stolen being variously estimated at from $200,000 to $250,000 in money, stocks and securities. The bank victimized is the Third National, situated on South-street, No. 32, in the heart of the city. Philip S. Chappell, a well-known merchant, is the President of the bank, and it claims that it had a capital of $600,000.

SITUATION OF THE BANK.

It is located next to the old banking-house of John S. Gittings, a well-known millionaire, who, some time ago, removed his bank and let the premises to two strangers, professed grain dealers, giving the names of E. Stabler & Co.

THE DISCOVERY.

These scamps proved to be experienced bank robbers, as the sequel shows.

On Saturday last the bank closed at the usual hour, 3 P. M., the paying teller, N. B. Medary, depositing in the vault $60,000 in money, comprising notes from $100 to $5, and about $20,000 in Clearing-house receipts from the Union Bank. The receiving teller also deposited $7,700 in money and Railway and Government bonds amounting to $18,500. In addition to the above there were within the vault some sixteen bonds, the property of special depositors, and also money, plate, bonds and securities to an amount as yet unknown. The watchman, a man named Burnett, was left in charge, and all was deemed safe. This morning, at 10 o'clock, the paying teller was applied to at at early hour by two ladies to cash a check. He proceeded to unlock the vault, but all efforts to get the door open were in vain. The vault manufacturer was summoned, and finally forced the lock, when it was discovered that the vault had been entered from the next house, occupied by Stabler & Co., and three out of the four safes within the vault were found broken open and the contents abstracted. Upon examining the house adjoining, a large hole was found through a four-foot wall, and a plate of iron cut out from the vault side about two feet square. Beside this hole were bars of iron, timbers, jack-screws and every description of burglar tools. In the adjoining room was scattered whole baskets of papers, including bills payable to the bank for over $600,000, checks, stocks, bonds and varied securities which the thieves had decided valueless. There were also about $3,000 in currency which was deemed too trifling to take while larger plunder was in hand. Lunches of cold broiled chicken and toast, bottles with the remnants of liquor in them, half-smoked cigars and a bundle of cast-off clothing betokened the cool and practical style of the operations.

EXTENT OF THE LOSS.

An examination went to show that the bank loses about $100,000 in money and checks. The losses by special depositors are about as follows:

J. Bainbridge, late of Louisville, Ky., $70,000 in money and Kentucky stocks.

E. C. Small & Co., Exchange-place, $12,000, principally in stocks.

Hollingshead, Spedden & Co., merchants, $9,000 in stocks.

Mrs. John T. Scott, a widow lady, over $10,000 in United States bonds.

Mrs. Medary, $12,000 in bonds.

Geo. H. Mills, furniture-dealer, $3,000 in money and valuables.

Citizens' Railway Company, $6,000 in money.

Mrs. Wiseman, a widow, $4,000 in bonds.

Freedmen's Bank, $3,000 in stock.

Phillip S. Chappell, about $8,000 in money and a large amount in bonds and stocks.

The above aggregates $234,000, which it is stated does not cover the entire loss.

THE BANK'S CREDIT SUSTAINED.

Anticipating a run on the bank, the Directors borrowed $266,000 from other banks, but it soon became known that their surplus was ample, and confidence was restored. The detectives are at work, but no developments are yet made. The birds have evidently flown.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Rioting Continues in the City of Belfast.

Several Persons Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

The City to be Placed Under Martial Law.

Fears Entertained of Another Outbreak in Spain.

Threatening Attitude of Queen Isabella's Partisans.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Continuance of the Disturbances—Four Persons Killed in the Streets—The City to be Placed under Martial Law.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Dispatches just received from Dublin, dated today, convey later news from Belfast. The rioting still goes on. Four persons were killed on the streets this morning.

The peaceably-disposed citizens of Belfast are greatly dissatisfied at the want of vigor evinced by the authorities in suppressing the riots Ruffians with pistols in their hands stalk through the city, and whole sections are given up to the rioters.

Immediately following the above is a dispatch saying the riots in Belfast are not yet thoroughly suppressed. The Mayor and magistrates of the city have issued a proclamation warning the rioters to disperse under the severest penalties for continuance of the disorders.

The arrests thus far, in proportion to the numbers engaged and the casualties, have been remarkably few. In the hospitals are many victims of the riots, quite a large number of whom bear sword cuts and bullet wounds.

A correspondent telegraphs from Belfast this morning that the fighting continued last night, and that stones fell in the streets like hail.

Advices from Belfast at 4 P. M. state that shots continue to be exchanged in the streets, though it is not known that the rioters have concentrated in large numbers at any point.

A telegram from London, Ulster County, on the Belfast and Ulster Railway, says that serious disturbances are in progress there, and that the authorities of the town have called upon the military forces to aid them in restoring order.

A still later telegram from Belfast says reports are current there that the city is about to be placed under martial law.

The same telegram states that the military are now charging the rioters in the centre of the town.

SPAIN.

Threatening Aspect of the Ex-Queen's Partisans—Fears of Another Attack by the Carlists.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—Reports are current here that the Ministers and other high officials have received warning of a fresh outbreak to be attempted shortly by the partisans of the Ex-Queen Isabella, and that the occasion will be seized upon by the Carlists to renew their attacks. It is certain that fears of a new movement of some kind are entertained, and that active preparations to meet it are in progress. A telegram from Pampeluna gives an account of a local disturbance there on Saturday, between Carlists and Liberals, during which the Mayor of the city, interfering to prevent a breach of the peace, was himself struck by one of the Carlists, who was promptly arrested. Subsequently the other Carlists engaged in the affray attempted to assassinate the Mayor. Seven shots were fired at him, but without effect. The police coming to the rescue of the Mayor, captured three of the would-be assassins, who are now in custody, awaiting an examination.

GENEVA.

The Board of Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 19.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon today, and adjourned at 4½ P. M. Sir Roundell Palmer was not present. The speeches of counsel have been printed.

It is expected that information of the proceedings of the Board will soon be communicated to the Press.

TENNESSEE.

The Tammany "Avalanche"—The Boll-Worm and an Attempted Murder.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 19.—Col. Andrew J. Kellar, editor and proprietor of the *Avalanche*, announces himself as the independent candidate for Congress in this district. He is an ardent supporter of Greeley and Brown.

It is reported that the boll-worm is doing great damage in Northern Mississippi.

Richard C. Walker, a harness-maker, attempted to kill Charles Tozier, a drug-clerk, last week by shooting. The ball, passing through Tozier's wrist, was turned by a sleeve-button, otherwise he would probably have been killed. Walker was arrested. An intimacy between Tozier and Walker's wife is the alleged cause of the shooting.

The Memphis Murders.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 19.—Capt. Pott and wife, of the steamer Helen Brooke, arrived here last night. They report that no traces can be found of the three children, the woman and the man who were on the steamer at the time she was boarded. Neither has Downing's party been heard from.

CALIFORNIA.

Killed by Lightning—Another "Precious Stones" Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Corporal Edwards, of Company M, Fifth United States Cavalry, and his horse, were killed by lightning, near San Carlos, Arizona.

A Colorado party which prospected Arizona pretty thoroughly on both the thirty-second and thirty-fifth parallels, found an abundance of rubies, almandines, chalcedony, and brilliant crystals, resembling diamonds, but they are believed not to be such. Two of the party, McLain and Beatty, strayed from the camp while hunting, and are supposed to have been captured by the Apaches.

Stocks are active and advancing.

Fatal Railway Accidents.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19.—About 5 o'clock this morning a train employed in transporting Dan Rice's Circus over the Sandusky, Dayton and Cleveland Railroad ran over a horse near Tiffin, Ohio, throwing the train from the track and greatly damaging the circus property. Four of the circus employes were seriously and one brakeman fatally injured.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 19.—On Saturday night a freight-train on the Naples and Hannibal Railroad ran into a drove of cattle, throwing the engine and four cars from the track, wrecking them badly, and severely if not fatally scalding the engineer and fireman.

A Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—An upright boiler, in McDonald's forge and rolling-mill, exploded this forenoon, terribly scalding Michael McVay, a working man, and scalding and otherwise seriously injuring Charles H. Simpson, engineer, John Reiser, and a man named Kelly. The boiler had only been in operation nine weeks, and but a moment before the explosion, the engineer tested the water-gauge and found all right.

State Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The Court of Appeals met today and adjourned until Nov. 11.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Letter from the African Explorer to His Brother in Canada.

The Great Water-Shed of Central Africa—Sources of the Nile—The Doctor's Journeyings and Trials—A Slap at Modern Geographers.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 19.—The following is Dr. Livingstone's letter to his brother in Canada:

UJIJI, Nov. 16, 1871.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I received your welcome letter in February last, written when the cable news made you put off your suits of mourning. This was the first intimation I had that a cable had been successfully laid in the deep Atlantic.

Very few letters have reached me for years, in consequence of my friends speculating where I should come out—on the west coast, down the Nile, or elsewhere.

The water-shed is a broad upland between four thousand and five thousand feet above the sea, and some seventy miles long. The springs of the Nile that rise therein are almost innumerable. It would take the best part of a man's lifetime to count them. One part—sixty-four miles of latitude—gave thirty-two springs from calf to waist deep, or one spring for every two miles. A bird's-eye view of them would be like the vegetation of frost on the window-panes. To ascertain that all of these fountains united with four great rivers in the upper part of the Nile Valley, was a work of time and much travel. Many a weary foot I trod ere light dawned on the ancient problem. If I had left at the end of two years, for which my bare expenses were paid, I could have thrown very little more light on the country than the Portuguese who, in their three slavery visits to Cazembe, asked for ivory and slaves, and heard of nothing else. I asked about the waters; questioned and cross-questioned till I was really ashamed, and almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydrocephalus. I went forward, backward and sideways, feeling my way, and every step of the way. I was generally groping in the dark, for who cared where the rivers ran? Of the four rivers into which the springs of the Nile converge, the central one, called Lualaba, is the largest. It begins at the River Chambeze, which flows into the great Lake Bangwolo. On leaving it, its name is changed from Chambeze to Luapula, and that enters Lake Moero. Coming out of it, the name Lualaba is assumed, and it flows into a third, Lake Kamolondo, which receives one of the four large drains mentioned above. It then flows on and makes two enormous bends to the west, which made me often fear that I was following the Congo instead of the Nile. It is from one to three miles broad, and never can be waded at any part or at any time of the year. Far down the valley it receives another of the four large rivers above mentioned, the Lockie or Lomame, which flows through what I have named Lake Lincoln, and then joins the central Lualaba. We have then only two lines of drainage in the lower part of the great valley—that is, Tanganyika and Albert Lake—which are but one lake-river; or say, if you want to be pedantic, Lagustine River. These two form the eastern line. The Lualaba, which I call Webb's Lualaba, is then the western line, nearly as depicted by Ptolemy in the second century of our era. After the Lomame enters the Lualaba the fourth great lake in the central line of drainage is found, but this I have not yet seen, nor yet the link between the eastern and western mains. At the top of Ptolemy's Loop the great central line goes down into large reedy lakes, probably those reported to Nero's centurion, and these form the western, or Petherick's arm, which Speke and Grant and Baker believed to be the River of Egypt. Neither can be called the Nile until they unite. The lakes mentioned in the central line of drainage are by no means small. Lake Bangwolo, at the lowest estimate, is 150 miles long, and I tried to cross it and measure its breadth exactly. The first stage was to an inhabited island, twenty-four miles; the second stage could be seen from its highest point, or rather the tops of the trees upon it, evidently lifted up by mirage; the third stage, the main-land, was said to be as far beyond, but my canoe-men had stolen the canoe, and they got a hint that the real owners were in pursuit, and got into a flurry to return home. Oh! that they would; but I had only my coverlet left to hire another craft, and the lake being 400 feet above the sea, it was very cold. So I gave in and went back, but I believe the breadth to be between sixty and seventy miles. Bangwolo, Moero and Kamolondo are looked on as one great riverine lake, and is one of Ptolemy's. The other is the Tanganyika, which I found steadily flowing to the north. This geographer's predecessors must have gleaned their geography from men who visited this very region. The reason why his genuine geography was rejected was the extreme modesty of modern map-makers. One idle person in London published a pamphlet, which, with killing modesty, he entitled *Inner Africa Laid Open*, and in the newspapers, even in the *Times*, rails at any one who travels and dares to find the country different from that drawn in his twaddle. I am a great sinner in the poor fellow's opinion, and the *Times* published his ravings even when I was most unwisely believed to be dead. Nobody but Lord Brougham and I know what people will say after we are gone. The work of trying to follow the central line of drainage down, has taken me away from mails or postage.

The Manyema are undoubtedly cannibals, but it was long before I could get conclusive evidence thereon. I was sorely let and hindered by having half-caste Moslem attendants, unmitigated cowards, and false as their prophet, of whose religion they have only imbibed the fulsome pride. They forced me back when almost in sight of the end of my exploration, a distance of between 400 and 500 miles, under a blazing vertical sun.

I came here a mere ruckle of bones, terribly jaded in body and mind. The head-man of my worthless Moslems remained here, and, as he had done from the coast, ran riot with the goods sent to me—drunk for a month at a time. He then divined on the Koran, and found that I was dead; sold off all the goods that remained for slaves and ivory for himself, and I arrived to find myself destitute of everything except a few goods I left in case of need. Goods are the currency here, and I have to wait now till other goods and other men come from Zanzibar. When placed in charge of my supply of soap, brandy, opium and gunpowder from certain Banians, (British subjects,) he was fourteen months returning, all expenses being paid out of my stocks; three months were ample; and then he remained here and sold off all. You call this smart, do you? Some do, if you don't. I think it moral idiotcy.

Yours affectionately,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Three Hundred and Sixty-Five Per Cent. Interest Judicially Decreed in California.

From the San Francisco Alta.

An interesting suit was settled yesterday in the County Court, the particular point being the matter of interest upon a note, which was at the rate of 365 per cent. per annum. The facts of the case were these: Wolf Fleischer, on the 14th of February last, borrowed $21 50 of John McCombe, money-broker, giving a note payable on the 28th of February, to bear interest after maturity at the rate of one per cent. per day. As the note was not paid at maturity Mr. McCombe brought suit, and recovered judgment in the Justices' Court, when Fleischer appealed the case to the County Court. The matter of the note was acknowledged, but Fleischer presented a claim for $12 for hats purchased by McCombe, but which the latter swore were paid for. He also stated that he had offered to settle and abate the interest. Judge Stanley said he could rely but little on Fleischer's statement, as it was unsupported, and he must necessarily give judgment for the full amount. He regretted that the law allowed him no discretion. Judgment was accordingly rendered for $21 50, with interest at the rate of 365 per cent. per annum from Feb. 28, at which rate the interest up to the day the judgment was rendered, for five months and two days, would amount to $32 74.

OUR REVENUE MARINE.

Increased Efficiency of the Service Under Secretary Boutwell—Expenses in Each Fiscal Year Since 1865—Large Reduction Under the Present Administration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary Boutwell has, since he came into the Treasury Department, increased the efficiency of the revenue marine service many fold, and decreased the expense for it per annum about twenty-eight per cent. from the last year of the Johnson Administration. The primary and most important duty of the revenue vessels is to secure the better collection of duties imposed upon imports into the United States and on the tonnage of ships and vessels. They are also required to cruise for and assist vessels in distress at sea. The revenue marine service was found by Mr. Boutwell to be in a most deplorable state of inefficiency. The service was a kind of Botany Bay, to which were sent all political pensioners, who must have places somewhere, though fit for nothing anywhere.

Many of the vessels were unsuited to the duties required of them. The greatest amount of service which they seem to perform was to lie around the ports to take Collectors and their friends on pleasure excursions. Careful investigation was made of the whole subject, requiring some time, and the proper means and methods for reform were determined upon. A year ago last February a new Chief of the Bureau or Division was appointed—Mr. S. I. Kimball—who is now in charge. The officers in the service were all examined and the incompetent removed. Competitive examinations for admission and promotion were established; political favorites were slaughtered; new responsibilities were imposed; a more thorough supervision of the whole business of the service was required; pleasure trips on revenue vessels were prohibited. But the steps by which reform was carried forward are less interesting than the results obtained, which can be shown in a very small space.

The following table shows the expenses of sustaining the revenue marine service by fiscal years since 1864:

For fiscal year ending:

June 30, 1865...	$1,229,434 04	June 30, 1869...	$1,185,702 26
June 30, 1866...	1,177,230 70	June 30, 1870...	1,133,670 15
June 30, 1867...	1,167,125 41	June 30, 1871...	1,121,026 43
June 30, 1868...	1,294,661 67	June 30, 1872...	930,249 81

It will be noticed that since the last full fiscal year in Mr. Johnson's administration there has been a steady reduction of expense. In the last year the expense has been nearly $200,000 less than in any year since 1864, and $363,411 86 less than the last year of Johnson's administration. It was also $127,389 19 less than the estimate of the Department at the beginning of the year.

In connection with the table above, the following should be considered. It is a table exhibiting the service rendered by revenue cutters for each calendar year, from 1860 to 1870 inclusive, showing the number of vessels assisted in distress, siezed and reported for violation of law, miles sailed, of vessels boarded and examined, and of lives saved. The statement is made by calendar years because the information happens, in this instance, to be more easily attainable in that form. The concluding line in the table gives the same facts for the past year as for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872:

Years.	Assisted in distress.	Seized and reported.	Miles sailed.	Boarded and examined.	Lives saved.
1860	88	96	112,939	11,695	5
1861	129	111	159,574	12,991	20
1862	134	143	147,455	9,728	23
1863	117	118	174,111	9,386	19
1864	61	103	99,326	33,815	3
1865	116	90	126,552	17,375	7
1866	143	133	192,597	8,607	33
1867	126	154	192,313	10,850	14
1868	108	83	155,910	7,923	25
1869	109	79	156,910	7,927	25
1870	175	149	105,903	9,386	18
Total	1,306	1,259	1,623,590	144,083	192
Average per year	119	114	147,599	13,098	17
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1872	217	1,595	162,311	24,770	37

The comparison is so striking that almost no comment is needed. The number of vessels assisted in the last year is more than in any year before; the number of vessels seized and reported more than the total for eleven years preceding, and the vessels boarded and examined more than in any year except 1864, and nearly double the average number. More than double the average number of lives were saved, and this, be it remembered, with the cost greatly reduced.

One other thing should be mentioned. In December, 1869, Mr. Boutwell appointed a Commission to "consider and report upon the character of vessels best adapted for the revenue marine service, together with such views and conclusions upon other matters as might appear to them calculated to advance the interests of the service." The Commission consisted of C. T. Patterson, Hydrographer of the Coast Survey, and two Captains of the revenue marine. An able and comprehensive report was submitted. The plan involved the building of several new vessels, less expensive to run than some in the service, and reductions of expenses at various points. The cost of sustaining a revenue marine on their plan they estimated at $943,639.

It was estimated in the Department that it would take four years to reduce the annual cost to the estimate of the Commission. Now it comes about that in two years, with the recommendations of the Commission as to the building of new vessels but partially complied with, the annual expense has been reduced below its estimate.

THE TURNVEREIN.

Festivities at Jones' Wood—Athletic Sports and Amusements.

The Turnverein of the New York District, who commenced their gymnastic exhibitions on Sunday evening at the Turn Halle, on Fourth-street, continued them yesterday at Jones' Wood and brought them to a successful termination with much éclat. In the district were comprised the following societies: Williamsburg, Brooklyn, New-Brooklyn, East New-York, West New-York, Greenpoint, Gowanus, Harlem, Morrisania, Bloomingdale, Jersey City, Staten Island and New-York City. The sports were held under the auspices of the latter, who made themselves responsible for the by-no-means inconsiderable expenses, but they were more than realized by the concert held on Sunday night and by the sale of tickets to Jones' Wood. This resort was invaded at noon, yesterday, by the Turners, who came up in a barge. They were 1,500 in number, and with them were their cadet schools—at least those of Williamsburg and New-York. In these schools, which supplement our public institutions, training and fencing are taught for the development of the body, and natural sciences, modern language, and declamation for the polishing of the mind. Girls' classes have been established of late; and, with the boys, there were also some thirty little maids, clad in a very becoming Turner uniform of grey or brown linen tunics, with pretty belts, knickerbockers of the same, and irreproachable white hose, with canvas slippers. They actually marched at the head of the procession which heralded the advent of the Turners to the Wood. But, alas, it began to rain very hard, and, though the pride of military discipline kept the cadets in their ranks, their sisters broke in disorder and fled for shelter to the trees and the numerous buildings erected on the ground. In a few minutes more it came down in such torrents that the Marshal gave the signal, and everybody followed the example of the little girls. Then everybody went to dinner, which was served in the dance-hall on the bank of the East River. The tables were crowded with Turners and their lady friends, many of whom were real German beauties, with long thick yellow hair, skin like milk, and eyes as blue as the sky above. The repast was unusually good, and at moderate rates.

The sports commenced at 2½ o'clock. Of the prize exercises, the horizontal bar, the double bar and the vaulting horse had been completed on Sunday. There remained for yesterday the high leap and the long leap, with the continuation of the wrestling, which was not finished on the first day. There were nineteen competitors, for the leaping. The first trial was the long leap, which was started at 10 feet. All leaped this very well. The line was then placed at 11 feet, and cleared by all; at 12 feet, with the same happy result; at 13 feet, two gave out; at 14 feet, six more gave out; at 17 feet, the line was only cleared by Ch. Muller, Franz Steinbuch and C. Lindenthal; but at 18 feet, Muller was the only one who got over. At the high leap he was by no means so happy, being, indeed, very stalwart and muscular, and the only one who cleared the string at 5 feet 5 inches was a little Turner named Rau, who leaped sideways like a deer. This wound up the exercises.

And then came the games open to anybody. There was the *gerwerfen* or hurling the ger, putting the stone, foot races, vaulting with the pole and shooting at the target. The sport which was the most characteristic was hurling the ger, which was nothing less than hurling a pointless heavy javelin at a wooden head at a distance of thirty-six yards. The victor at this sport was little Mr. Rau, who struck the head fully and fairly several times, a feat achieved by no one else. When he darted his ger he threw himself into the attitude of Menelaus throwing his spear at Paris just as perfectly as if he had stept down from one of the friezes of the Parthenon. The others assumed the pose of Australian natives, which may do it for a light dart, but the old Greek style was evidently right for the heavy ger. Mr. Rau's success was greeted with hearty cheers from the crowds of men and ladies around the inclosure.

In the evening there was declamation, and the prizes, consisting of diplomas and oak wreaths, were awarded to the victors. Then Terpsichore claimed her votaries, and dancing commenced and did not end until a ridiculously early hour in the morning. It was in every way a splendid success, and a lesson to the Americans who prefer to die of dyspepsia rather than take so much trouble with their muscles.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen—Music on Sundays.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Charles C. Pinckney, in the absence of the President, occupying the chair. The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Coddington, Strack, Costello, Wade Connor, Geis, and McDonald. During the proceedings Mr. Cumisky took his seat.

No resolutions or motions deserving of notice were offered or adopted.

Among communications from Departments, one was read from the Chief of the Bureau of Elections in relation to the election ordered by the Board for the third Tuesday of August to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hartt. The communication stated that the resolution ordering such was referred to the counsel of the Bureau for his opinion, (as follows in substance,) and called attention to section 10, chapter 574 of the laws of 1871, (amendatory of section 6, chapter 137, laws of 1870,) which contains the following provision:

"Any vacancy in the office or offices of Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen occurring or existing from death or resignation, or any other cause before said election in 1872, shall be filled by the appointment of the Mayor," &c.

The opinion of counsel is in substance:

"In my opinion the Board of Police have not the power to make any arrangements for the holding of an election under the act of May 14, 1872. This act repealed the acts of May 13, 1865, April 25, 1866, April 5, 1870 and April 18, 1871, and all other acts and parts of acts so far as the same are inconsistent therewith as applicable to the City and County of New-York. * * * The occasion for a special election prior to general election of November, 1872, was not anticipated or provided for. * * * Section 20 provides for a general registration of qualified voters. * * * Until that general registration is completed, which cannot be made before October, 1872, no mode for registration, which is an act preliminary to the casting of the ballot, is provided."

On motion, the communication was received and referred to the Committee on Law.

The matter of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in requesting the Commissioners of Public Parks to provide music in the Central Park on Sundays, was considered.

Mr. Strack moved that the words Central Park be struck out and Tompkins-square substituted therefor. He said those in the neighborhood of the Park can enjoy the frequent musical performances there. The people who live around Tompkins-square, which is in the centre of a very populous district, cannot go to the Park on week days, and ought to have the benefit of it on Sunday without the trouble of carting their children all the way to Fifty-ninth-street.

Mr. Connor supported Mr. Strack's motion.

Mr. Robinson would amend the resolution by substituting for Central Park the words, "all the public parks of the City."

Messrs. Strack and Connor accepted this proposed amendment.

Mr. Galvin was opposed to either amendment.

Mr. Robinson's amendment was put and lost.

Mr. Connor again rose and moved that "Tompkins-square" be incorporated with the original resolution.

Mr. Robinson immediately exclaimed: "And I want Washington-square."

Mr. Connor accepted the addition, and the amendment being put was lost.

Mr. Strack then moved the resolution lie on the table, which was lost.

Mr. Strack moved its reference to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, which was lost.

Mr. Connor moved the resolution be referred to the Committee on Public Works, which was lost.

Mr. Galvin then moved that a vote of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen be given.

The motion was lost by a vote of 9 to 5, the five in opposition being Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Wade and Connor.

The resolution was then laid over, and the Board then adjourned.

THE OYSTER-BOATS.

Argument as to the Relative Authority of the Harbor-Masters and Dock Commissioners.

Argument as to the injunction sued out by the owners of the oyster-boats or barges on the East River, to restrain the Dock Commissioners from enforcing their removal, was had yesterday, before Judge Robinson, in the Court of Common Pleas, Ex-Judge Beebe appearing for the barge-owners, and Corporation Counsel O'Gorman for the Dock Commissioners. Mr. O'Gorman contended that these barges or structures were in no sense ships; that they were without sails, masts, oars, or propelling power of any sort which in any respect could qualify them as ships or vessels intended for purposes of navigation or the carriage of freight or passengers, and therefore not within the authority conferred exclusively on the Harbor-Masters. He referred to several other cases of similar character, one being sheds on the dock, another a hay-float, and the third an oyster-boat, in all of which cases Judge Barrett had decided in favor of the authority of the Commissioners to cause their removal.

Ex-Judge Beebe, in his argument sustaining the injunction against the Commissioners, referred to the extent and importance of the oyster trade of New-York, which involved the discharge of cargo from fully 600 ships a month. If, he said, these barges, which occupied but one slip on each river, were removed permanently, then the vessels carrying their cargoes might be kept for a week or two weeks awaiting an assignment to dockage, during which period their cargoes would be utterly destroyed. The only authority conferred on the Dock Commissioners to remove any vessel, raft or float from the dock was a removal for the purpose of repairs to the dock or bulk-head, and no such necessity being pretended in this case, the authority of the Harbor-Masters under whose direction the boats were moored, was supreme. If, on the other hand, the Dock Commissioners claimed the right to remove these boats, on the ground that they were a nuisance, they would have to resort to a criminal Court, where his clients would be prepared to meet the issue. But, so far from his clients maintaining a nuisance, it was the Dock Commissioners who were seeking to create a nuisance by compelling cargoes of dead oysters to float for weeks in our harbor while awaiting assignments to docks. Counsel concluded by contending that anything in the shape of a vessel which floated was within the meaning of that word as employed in the statutes, even though she was not capable of carrying freight to the extent of a barrel of flour; that she was under the control of the Harbor-Masters exclusively, except in cases of removal for purposes of repairing the docks, and that such purpose was not pretended by the Commissioners in this case.

Mr. O'Gorman replied briefly, and pointed it out as the duty of the oystermen to acquire premises on the streets, and leave the docks for the accommodation of legitimate shipping, for which they were intended.

PARIS GREEN.

Suicide of a Young Wife—Remorse the Alleged Cause.

Coroner Schirmer, yesterday, held an inquest in the case of Mrs. Ida Kruger, a German, twenty-four years of age, who committed suicide, yesterday morning, at her residence, No. 142 Essex-street. About five years ago deceased married Francis Kruger, a widower, then aged forty-nine years, an Austrian. He is an intimate friend of Senator Carl Schurz, and was engaged with him in the revolutionary outbreak in Prussia in 1848. Kruger was jealous of his young wife. In April last Mrs. Kruger left her home and went to live with a German named Peter Haelle. After some time she returned repentant and the couple finally became reconciled and lived together again. Rumor has it that Mrs. Kruger's mother and husband could not agree. Every time his mother-in-law visited their house a quarrel occurred, and the young woman's life, it is said, was rendered miserable. Mrs. Kruger again left home, and hired apartments in Second-avenue, where, it is said, she was visited by Haelle, and where she subsequently made an attempt to commit suicide by taking Paris green. She again returned home, and promised never again to attempt self-destruction. About two weeks ago Peter Haelle visited Mrs. Kruger and threatened to kill her husband. Mrs. Kruger informed her husband of this threat, and told him Haelle had a revolver.

At about 5½ o'clock, yesterday morning, Kruger arose from his bed, and passing his wife's room, was horrified to find that she was ghastly pale. He attempted to rouse her, but found that she was insensible. Medical aid was at once summoned, but was of no avail, as the unfortunate woman died soon after without having regained consciousness. Near the bed was found a tumbler in which a quantity of Paris Green had been mixed.

Kruger was overwhelmed with grief, and threatens to take summary vengeance on the seducer of his wife.

MAINE.

Progress of the Campaign in the Pine-Tree State.

The Republicans Hard at Work All Over the State—The Disaffected Democracy—A Lively Time in the Congressional Districts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

The campaign is progressing finely. Reports from all sections of the State show that the party is working well and gaining steadily in converts from Liberalism and Democracy. The rank and file, as well as the leaders, appear to understand that the opposition are prepared to resort to every shift to reduce the majorities here in September and make some show of victory, and so are working earnestly, diligently, and in all directions. This is well, for instructions have gone out from the Democratic leaders to the local managers all over the State to exert themselves to the utmost to keep all Democrats and disaffected Republicans well up to the line, and to employ whatever means that may suggest themselves to this end. During the past week rallies of the most enthusiastic kind have been held in different parts of the State, and the effect of the straightforward, convincing arguments of the speakers have been marked. Bingham, of Ohio; Secretary Boutwell, Gov. Noyes, of Ohio; Gov. Austin, of Minnesota; Gov. Perham, of this State; the energetic Speaker Blaine, who is the great manager of the campaign—not only the Chairman of the State Central Committee, but so far as work and organization and management go, the entire State Central Committee as well—Senator Hamlin, Senator Morrill, and other quite as able, though, perhaps, not quite as prominent men, have been on the stump some portion of the last week, and the result of their words is seen in the reports which have followed almost every great rally of returning misguided Republicans to the old fold, and of the pronounced determination of old line Democrats either not to vote at all or to vote for Grant as against Greeley. If the campaign goes on the next three weeks as it has gone on the last ten days, look for good news from Maine in September. Honest Democrats and honest Republicans who cry for reform, and have been so deluded as to think it was coming through Cincinnati, instead of through Philadelphia, cannot long bear the persistent nagging of the speakers from the stump and the writers through the Press. Day by day the one set—the honest Democrats—are drawing nearer to a correct understanding of their untenable position, and the other of the extraordinary company they are keeping. The Greeley leaders are no longer heard claiming the State, but they now only talk of reducing the majorities, and carrying two or three of the Congressional districts—the First, the Third and the Fifth. If Republicans do their duty, continue the work in the spirit in which they have begun, they will before election stop even claiming this much. The Republican majorities are in all the districts and all the counties, and all that is needed to bring them out is to keep the organizations well in hand, and to be prepared to meet every adroit manœuvre of the desperate and unscrupulous opposition. The Democrats are working upon voters while they are toiling on the farms and in the shops; Republicans must do the same.

The heaviest fight by the Democrats thus far has been in Blaine's district. To draw the crowd here on the occasion of the so-called Liberal Republican District Convention, but in reality a Democratic mass Convention from the Second and Fourth Districts, as well as Blaine's—as was stated in the TIMES' dispatches on Thursday—the most earnest efforts were made. "Private and confidential" circulars, signed by Lang, in behalf of the disaffected Republicans, and Pillsbury in behalf of the Democrats, setting forth the importance of strong and united action in this district particularly, and urging the attendance of every one opposed to Blaine and Grant at the Convention so that an imposing demonstration might be made, were sent to every known sorehead and Democrat far and wide, and the posters promising the exhibition of Greeley and speeches from the most prominent men of the moment in the opposition, such as Trumbull and Banks, were circulated as liberally. Yet only three or four thousand appeared from all sections, and the scarcity of Liberal Republicans was such that the mixed crowd which formed the Convention was allowed, as was also shown in the TIMES' dispatches, to throw the votes for the "Liberal" candidate. This showing of the opposition strength was one of the best possible demonstrations for Blaine, and now careful observers declare that his election is sure by a majority of over three thousand, or an increase of one thousand votes.

In the Fifth District, the largest in territory, Pike, the opponent to Hale, the present Republican incumbent, who was so enthusiastically renominated, is reported to be losing ground steadily. He is making a hard fight, but Hale and his friends are proving a tough match for him. Reports are coming in almost daily from this district of the withdrawal of prominent Democrats from his support, and if he persists in the course he has been following, of making personal attacks upon his opponent from the stump, to the exclusion of all discussion of national issues, he'll rue it. Hale is now said to be sure for certainly over a thousand majority. Down in Knox County, which heretofore has been Democratic, he is likely to carry the majority. Last Monday the Republicans nominated a repentant Democrat for the State Senate there, who will carry the best men in the Democratic Party and all the Republicans, and will follow Hale; and it is estimated the majority, though small, will be decisive.

In the Fourth District Gen. Hersey, nominated at Bangor last Thursday, is one of the most popular of men, and through the desertions from Marcellus Emery, the Bourbon nominee of the Liberal Democrats—the man who was not long ago, and for all his supporters know is now, prepared to urge the pensioning of rebel soldiers and the payment of the South for the slaves emancipated—he is likely to carry a majority of from three to four thousand, an increase over Peters' majority the last Congressional election of about a thousand. The delegates to the Convention last Thursday, which nominated him, made most encouraging reports. One, Hon. J. W. Porter, of Burlington, one of the leading members of the Legislature, stated that in the ten towns he represented in the last Legislature there was but one Liberal Republican, and he could not influence a single vote. The declaration for Perham and Grant, of Ex-Congressman Rice, made at this Bangor Convention, was most significant. Rice was one of the most prominent of Liberals. He was disappointed and sour, and when the union of his clique with the Democrats was effected, he was one of the most enthusiastic. At all the Liberal-Democratic demonstrations in the district he has been pushed forward, and in their Congressional Convention the feeling was strong to make him the candidate instead of Marcellus Emery. He will bring back with him many of the "strayed sheep." From the other districts there is nothing new to report. The Democrats next week nominate their candidate in the second district to run against Frye, but unless there is a decided change he will stand no chance whatever. Frye is good for at least three thousand majority, and probably a good deal more. And in the First District, Burleigh, the Republican candidate, whom many Republicans at the opening of the campaign were inclined to think would be defeated, is as safe as any of the Republican candidates in the other districts, though his majority will probably be small.

The Greeley people are running the public portion of the campaign on an economical basis. They keep but a couple or so of speakers at a time down here. Doolittle, the ablest of them all, has about finished, and the only men at present systematically stumping the State are Theodore Tilton and Major James Haggerty. Theodore doesn't boast so much about the rise of the "catholic spirit" among the people here as he did, and he has been heard to give up, with a mournful sniff, this State and the bulk of New England.

MISSOURI.

The Republican Bolters and the Democracy—Republican Organization in the State—Cheering Prospects.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

The political canvass has opened in Missouri a month earlier than usual. The Republican State Convention will meet in St. Louis on Sept. 4, to nominate candidates for State Officers. Mr. John B. Henderson would receive, if he would allow the use of his name, the nomination for Governor by an almost unanimous vote. Whether nominated or not, he will go into the canvass for whoever is nominated, and he expresses himself as satisfied that any of the prominent names now mentioned can be elected. The rapid organization of clubs throughout the State, instigated by the Missouri Club, is fast concentrating the Republican forces. The meetings thus far held have been large and notably enthusiastic. The Republicans are energetically working to carry the State, and the State Committee confidently calculate upon electing Representatives from a majority of the thirteen Congressional Districts.

LACK OF LIBERAL REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

No delegate meetings or conventions of Liberal Republicans in Missouri have been held, either ward, county or State. The popular feeling has been apparently so much against the fraction they represent, the leaders of the movement do not seem to care to develop their weakness by the ordinary course of political procedure, but have resorted to the dodge of calling mass gatherings where assemblages had been previously called for other purposes. An instance of this practice was the mass-meeting of Liberals at the State Capital while the Legislature was in session, and on the very day upon which Gov. B. Gratz Brown had invited and sent free passes over the railroads to such as he would like to have had at the mass-meeting, to attend the inauguration of the new Governor's mansion. There were no delegates sent to that meeting, and it had no representative or authoritative expression, but appointed a committee to select delegates to attend the Cincinnati Convention, which Committee, owing to their inability to select on the spot such delegates, were given time to find men who would attend, and thus secure by personal effort what the mass-meeting could not do. This Committee, in spite of their cautious selection of persons whom it believed would not repudiate their appointments in print, selected many who were not in sympathy with the movement, and who did not attend the mongrel Convention. The greater proportion of the Missouri delegates to the Convention were Democrats, as today they are the most noisy supporters of Greeley.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRACY.

That there are any great number of Republicans in Missouri who will vote for Greeley cannot be relied upon; that many Democrats will not vote for him is certain; that there is any enthusiasm for Greeley among either Liberal Republicans or Democrats, is not yet apparent; and that there was never more enthusiasm for the Republican nominees in any canvass in Missouri is evident. The Missouri *Republican*, and some of the friends of Rollins, aspirant for the Gubernatorial nomination, have, in a malignant and personally abusive way, determined to kill off Speaker Wilson, the choice of the Young Democracy of the State. Wilson threatens that if they kill his nomination, which he expects, he will kill their chances in the State. He is a man of nerve, and can do what he says, backed up, as he is, by the Young Democracy. How the Democratic Convention, to assemble Aug. 21, will get over this disturbing element remains to be seen. The Democrats of Missouri are divided into three classes. The first comprises the active Greeley element; the second are "straight-outs," and wait for the Louisville Convention; the third are the quiet, substantial Democrats, who do not wish to disturb the financial, commercial and manufacturing interests, and will, therefore, give Grant and Wilson their support.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

The German element is marshaling under the banners of Grant and Wilson in great numbers, much to the mortification of Schurz. He cannot make it good that he "carries the German vote in his pocket." The disgust held by honest Republicans for B. Gratz Brown is of the most intense nature. His most bitter opponents are men who supported him in 1870. But four papers out of over one hundred Republican papers support Greeley. These are Carl Schurz's *Westliche Post*, which is fast losing the support of Germans. The *Anzeiger*, Democratic, is strongly against Greeley. In St. Louis five dailies are opposed to Greeley and three for him. Two of the latter are Democratic.

A RESUME OF THE SITUATION.

Grant, in 1868, had 25,000 majority. The accession of the colored vote and the large immigration vote will more than counterbalance the enfranchised rebel element, which had already been largely voting. Missouri has a male population twenty-one years and over of 381,000. Total registration in the election of 1870 was about 171,000. The immigration vote will decide the political complexion of the State, and it is conceded that at least three-fifths and perhaps two-thirds of it will be Republican. Every county except the Kuklux counties will have Missouri club organizations, and organization in Missouri means success.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Specimen of Democratic Exaggeration—Venango County all Right.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ROUSEVILLE, Penn., Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

A special to the New-York *Tribune* and some other paper has been forwarded from here stating that the most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Western Pennsylvania was held here Friday night, Aug. 16. In justice to the Republican voters of Venango County, who, with a few exceptions, entirely repudiate the Greeley ticket, I wish to give you a true statement, based on facts which can be proved beyond a doubt. After extensive advertising, and with the assistance of a band, they succeeded in about filling three-fourths of White's Hall, which, when filled to its utmost capacity, only holds four hundred. Fully one-half were Grant men, who assembled out of curiosity. On a request that all who would vote for Greeley and Brown would rise and give three cheers, not one-half of the audience complied. This their own leaders admit. The enthusiasm consisted in personal remarks by the speakers, which would have been more creditable to all parties had they been omitted. Another noticeable feature, in marked contrast to Republican meetings held here, was the entire absence of ladies. Not one honored the meeting by their presence. The leaders of the party must have considered the principles they upheld were unfit for their wives and daughters to hear, or they foretold that the language of the speakers would be at fault. Notwithstanding this gross misrepresentation old Venango County will be true to her record and poll such a vote for Grant and Wilson in November as will convince the Liberal leaders that no amount of falsehoods will swerve the Republicans of this part of Pennsylvania.

FACTS.

The Unhappy Pennsylvania Democracy—Buckalew in Trouble.

From an Occasional Correspondent

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN., Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1872.

The Democratic County Convention was held here today, and since upon extended observation throughout the State the feeling in this county furnishes a fair index of Greeley's popularity in Pennsylvania, I feel it would be unfair to withhold it from the general reader. There is a wide-spread dissatisfaction with Greeley, so much so that when a committee on resolutions was appointed two of the three members were found to be avowed Anti-Greeley, and the Convention, in order to escape the dilemma, adjourned without hearing their report. So unpopular is Greeley that Mr. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has not, here at his home, avowed himself in his favor, nor dare he except at the sacrifice of hundreds of votes. In order to save him, his friends say that he is not in favor of Greeley.

The few "Liberals" ought to look after their expected Governor, as he is known to be very "facile."

A.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

Last week Mrs. Carolin Tinson, sixty-five years of age, a resident of Chicago, arrived in this City from Europe and stayed at the house of Mr. Edward D. Sinn, No. 45 Morton-street. On Thursday last Mrs. Tinson said she was going to call at the Post-office for letters from Chicago. She has not since returned, and all efforts to discover her have proved futile. Her friends would thankfully receive any information which would lead to the discovery of her whereabouts. When she left her friends' house she was attired in a heavy black silk dress and wore a handsome gold watch and chain and several valuable finger-rings. She is also supposed to have had a large sum of money about her.

VERMONT.

The Republican Demonstration on the Anniversary of the Battle of Bennington.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

The Republican demonstration here yesterday, (anniversary of the battle of Bennington,) under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Club, was a grand success, and its fruits will be seen next month and in November. The "Dolly Vardens" made an abortive attempt at a counter demonstration, which proved a fizzle of the most ludicrous proportions. We drew a crowd of from two to three thousand, who listened with unfeigned satisfaction to Hon. Geo. F. Edmonds, Hon. Justin S. Morrill, United States Senators from Vermont, Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, N. Y., and testified their approbation in rounds of tumultuous applause. The D. V.'s, by dint of extraordinary exertion and the blow of a straggling circus band, managed to get together a hundred or two, who yawned over a sorehead message delivered in the broadest brogue.

Bennington will poll the heaviest Republican majority this year she ever gave.

X. Y. Z.

PRESIDENT THIERS.

The Head of the Nation En Voyage—Past Splendor and Present Plainness.

Trouville (Aug. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

The journeys of the President of the French Republic have a character of their own which distinguishes them from the journeys of Kings and Princes. The railway station from which he starts presents very much the same aspect as on any ordinary day. The only perceptible difference is that the employes are less polite than usual, feeling possibly that they are in duty bound to keep their whole stock of politeness untouched for the arrival of the great man, and they succumb without a struggle to the temptation which besets every Frenchman with *galons* to swagger at every person without. But, apart from this slight and inevitable difference, there is nothing in the preparations made for the journeys of M. Thiers which reminds one of the fuss made about the journeys of other Heads of the State. Yesterday morning, at 11:25, the daily train started as usual from the Western Railway station for Trouville, and an ordinary saloon-carriage—so ordinary that many passengers made a rush to get seats in it—was attached to the train for the President's special use. He arrived from Versailles at 5:11, accompanied by Mme. Thiers, Mdle. Dosne, Captains Salignac-Fenelon and Sarges, his two officers in attendance, Messrs. Andrieux and Leroux, his private secretaries, his old friend M. Mignet, and M. Leon Renault, the Prefect of Police. The two last, however, accompanied the President only to the station. A number of Deputies were in waiting near the train, and with them was the Colonel of Gendarmes whose duty it was to provide for the safety of the party on the road, and who accompanied the President the whole way. In the crowd which thronged round the carriages one remarked some eight or ten gentlemen dressed with the severe simplicity of an attorney on a solemn occasion, and each carrying a light cane, which he held stiffly and firmly, as if it had been a staff. They were very properly doing their best to look like plain citizens bound for the sea-breezes of Trouville, but they were obviously detectives, whom the thoughtful Prefect of Police had charged to watch over the Chief of the State.

PAST AND PRESENT.

Presently the station-master announced that everything was ready, and M. Thiers setting the example, everybody entered his carriage, and the train was off. One could not help contrasting the unpretentious simplicity of this departure with the parade usually considered essential on such occasions in France. There is, perhaps, no country in the world, or, at least, in Europe, where so much stress is usually laid on outward ceremonies and forms—for the very good reason that in no other country do they produce equal effect. One of Madame Tussaud's dummies, gorgeously dressed, generously besprinkled with decorations, and escorted in a State carriage by a "brilliant staff," would be received with enthusiastic acclamations in every town in France, and if a *plébiscite* were called for would get a majority of votes. Nobody knows this better than M. Thiers, and it accordingly shows no slight daring on his part to set this mania for show and ceremonial at defiance, and go about his affairs as quietly as if, like any ordinary man of business, he had no other object in view than to get through them in the simplest and quickest way. Yesterday, indeed, the affair which M. Thiers had in hand was a holiday, and never, perhaps, has a holiday been better earned. But still, even in the holidays, there is inevitably work to be done, as the two huge portfolios carried by the President's Secretaries plainly showed. Now and then, when the train stopped, and provincial dignitaries came to offer the pompous compliments and congratulations which are considered necessary on such occasions, the business-like qualities of M. Thiers were very conspicuous. One Prefect of a Department, accompanied by a General of Brigade, advanced with great solemnity to the President's carriage, and informed him with elaborate courtesy that they "had the honor of paying their respects, and expressing the pleasure they then felt and would always feel at having M. Thiers among them, and that they——" "Pray accept my best thanks," interrupted M. Thiers. "Do you expect a good harvest and to be able to get it all in? Your Department has subscribed for three million rentes. You are rich here, are you not, and it is a bona fide investment you are making, isn't it, not a speculation?" Then, turning to the General, "I am glad to hear that your troops are getting into thorough discipline, and like their profession." The railway whistle sounded the signal for starting, and the President was again in his carriage, leaving the Prefect and the General apparently much impressed by his matter-of-fact fashion of coming to the point.

POPULARITY OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Despite, however, the unpretentious aspect of the train, it was generally known to contain the President, and at every station large crowds had assembled. Loud cries were raised of "Vive M. Thiers!" "Vive le Président de la République!" "Vive la République de M. Thiers!" Everybody was intensely eager to have a look at the great man who eighteen months ago raised from the ground "*ce blessé qu'on nomme la France*," who has vanished, perhaps, the most formidable insurrection French history has ever had to record, who has had the daring to add two hundred millions to the debt of a country already borne down by the payment of five milliards, and by losses amounting to a scarcely less sum, and to whom all Europe has offered her hoards to enable him to free the soil of his country. But it is never a very easy matter to see M. Thiers, especially when he is seated, and yesterday, as if determined to carry out uncompromisingly his wish to avoid parade, M. Thiers chose to remain partially hidden by the carriage, if not exactly shunning curious inspection, at any rate by no means encouraging it. It will take some time before the French people get accustomed to seeing the head of the State travel in this unobtrusive, unassuming style. When Napoleon III. made a tour through the provinces, and crowds came to the railway stations to meet him, he always took good care to show himself conspicuously at the windows of the railway carriage, and, by his elaborately-courteous recognition of the homage which the crowd paid him, called forth fresh bursts of applause. Sometimes, at least, so says scandal, if he became tired of this demonstrative gratitude, he made one of his Generals take his place, and it was usually found that so long as a cocked hat with feathers was seen bowing it mattered little whether the hat covered the head of a General or of an Emperor.

THE LIKING FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

It would be a mistake, perhaps, to suppose that the enthusiastic cheers which greeted M. Thiers yesterday were all inspired by the same feeling. Many of his admirers were doubtless paying their homage to the personal qualities of the President himself, but there were not a few who welcomed him only as a representative of the particular form of government. Not the least popular cry was, "Vive la République de M. Thiers!"—a Republic in which even non-Republicans may feel confidence, and which is as little like the Republic which dwells in the visions of the Radicals as the white flag is like the tricolor.

Fight Between Circus Men and Rowdies.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Aug. 16.

During the performance of the Great Eastern Menagerie last evening, a crowd of roughs congregated outside the pavilion, and considerably disturbed the performance by their shouts and brawls. Finding that by cutting the guy ropes the roughs had so weakened the support of the large tent (then occupied by the audience witnessing the performance) that it was liable at any time to fall, the employes attempted to clear the grounds of their unruly visitors, but were themselves driven back into the tent. Organizing, they rushed out in a body, putting the men and boys to flight. In the mêlée, Joseph Rydman, a young man between eighteen and twenty years of age, was struck on the right side of the head with an oak pin in the hands of one of the showmen, receiving injuries that will probably prove fatal, while another lad had his arm badly bruised from the same cause.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

Great Grant Meetings in Illinois and Indiana.

Republican meetings in the West fall not behind those of the East in numbers and enthusiasm. On this point the Chicago *Journal* of Friday says: "When we are assured, as we are by trustworthy correspondents, that a multitude of 12,000 Republican voters were present at the mass-meeting and barbecue at Clinton, De Witt County, Ill., on Wednesday, that over 10,000 people assembled at Peoria yesterday, to hear speeches by Gov. Oglesby and others, and that in the village of Wabash, Ind., yesterday, the country for many miles around furnished Senator Morton and Gen. Harlan an audience of about 15,000, how can we doubt—how can any reasonable man doubt—that the Republican masses are as much alive now as ever they have been to the importance of the continued ascendency of the good old party of freedom and genuine patriotism?"

Harmony in Wayne.

The Palmyra *Courier* publishes a call, signed by over 300 Republicans of that town, for a meeting to be held to-night to organize a Grant and Wilson Club. Ex-Gov. Butler G. Noble, of Indiana, is to address the voters of the town on Thursday evening on the great issues of the day, and in advocacy of the re-election of President Grant. In making these announcements the *Courier* says: "We are glad to see that a movement is being made which is calculated to unite the Republican Party in this town, and harmonize the local differences which have existed here for several years. The two campaign clubs which were organized here several weeks since were, it is feared, likely to continue and increase the ill-feelings, and thereby materially injure the cause for which we are all striving, and at the request of many citizens both of these organizations are to be merged into one, and all go in heartily and earnestly for the work before us."

Uphill Work for the Greeleyites.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* is a Greeley paper, but somehow it does not go so extensively into bragging as the rest of that crowd do. In a recent issue it ventures even to say: "The friends of Greeley and the Liberal cause have no child's play before them. The majorities for Grant to be overcome in many of the States are enormous, and this fact, together with the patronage and power of the Administration and its disciplined corps of office-holders, the uncertainties of the result in November are increased. The best advised of the impartial observers of the independent Press of the North are generally agreed that the probabilities favor the adhesion of the business interests to the Administration cause—first, because the natural tendency of these interests is to that conservatism which teaches the support of the existing Government, and next, because Grant's four years have left the country at least in apparent prosperity. Change is always deplored by commerce and wealth when it can reasonably be avoided, and as our credit is good abroad, and our national debt decreasing, commerce and wealth may conclude that change is not necessary or desirable at this time."

Judge Noah Davis for Grant.

Hon. Noah Davis, in acknowledging an invitation to address a recent meeting in Orleans County, says: "I am most heartily in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson, and all the rumors to the contrary to which you allude are part of the system of misrepresentation with which the opposition have thus far sought to conduct the canvass. In my opinion no lover of the Republican Party or its principles, can hesitate to stand by Gen. Grant on the warfare made against him by the present unparalleled conspiracy of hypocrisy and hate. To hand the Government over to such a coalition would be, in my judgment, to surrender the country to four years of confusion and disaster. To maintain the present Administration, is to continue a policy which has received the sanction of the people on more than one occasion, and has brought to the country great prosperity at home and good reputation abroad. Whether mistaken or not, in some respects, it has become valuable for its certainty and infinitely safer in practice than the doubtful changes which the success of the coalition would bring."

The Campaign in Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania has issued an address, congratulating the party on the recent victory in North Carolina, and encouraging them on to victory in their own State in October. The address says: "Wherever the work of organization has been begun in Pennsylvania, it has been attended by the best results. Wherever it has not yet been resorted to, apathy and indifference prevail. Friends! if this be the case in your county, break the spell at once and begin the essential work of the campaign. Waste not a day in waiting. Every day that this work is deferred is an opportunity lost. Our intelligence from all parts of the State is of the most encouraging kind. In the few places where disaffection existed it is steadily disappearing, and the party is rapidly settling down into a compact and unbroken mass. The few men who have gone off to the enemy have made all that is possible out of their change of front, and henceforth must cease to have any influence in our ranks. These ranks are as solid and firm as ever, and nothing remains but to march forward to the victory that awaits us. We are going to win this fight! Of that we have no doubt. The conclusive proofs of this are all about us. Pay no heed to the fables put forth as facts by our opponents. Regard all reports as false that point to any change of our State ticket. No change will be made. Our leaders are chosen, and under them we go forth to battle. Organize and work. Cast all fears and apprehensions to the winds. Put the croakers out of hearing; and with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, the work will be done to the satisfaction of all."

Letter from Judge Hoar.

Judge E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has written a letter to the Ohio Republican State Committee, in reply to an invitation to address a meeting in that State. In the course of it he says: "I think Gen. Grant able, patriotic and upright. Whatever mistakes he has made, I do not know any man in public life who has been much famed in connection with the Presidency whom I should think preferable on the whole. His magnanimity since the war has equaled the courage and persistency with which he conducted it. Following the declaration, 'Let us have peace,' he sought in the most direct and simple way to complete the restoration of the Union by recalling the last of the seceded States to their proper relations to the Government and the country; and it is to him that Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are largely indebted for the opportunity to throw their votes against him if they see fit. The country under his Administration is prosperous at home and honored abroad. The public debt has been largely reduced, the public credit improved, and the public burdens diminished. He has been the unpretending but steady and efficient friend of the colored race. He has exercised no military power except for the protection of rights which law, national honor and official duty required him to protect. With the efficient aid of two eminent citizens of your own State—Secretaries Cox and Delano—he has preserved peace and promoted civilization among the Indians. He has kept us at peace with the world, and has steadily repressed violations of law within our borders. In the Treaty of Washington he has made our country a party to the greatest contribution of modern times to the cause of peace and Christian civilization. His conscientious care in the selection of high judicial officers deserves grateful recognition from the people, whose security and welfare are so deeply and permanently concerned in the learning, ability and uprightness of Judges."

The Democratic Protestations of Repentance.

From a speech delivered by Hon. Emery A. Storrs, at a Republican mass-meeting in Jacksonville, Ill., we take this suggestive paragraph: "To secure such an administration of our Government in the future as we desire, through the Democratic Party, would involve on its part an entire regeneration of spirit; a total and complete change of heart; an absolute and immediate reversal of all its instincts; a blotting out of all its past histories and traditions; a conversion more complete and quite as sudden as that of Saul of Tarsus. As hopeful as I am of human nature, and particularly of erring but repentant human nature, I confess I do not expect this much. I do not believe that Tammany and Sanders, Ben. Wood and Morrissey, are so thoroughly converted as to be altogether 'without guile.' I would put more trust in the protestations of repentance which the Democratic Party makes, if it did not seek, as it does to, be immediately led into temptation, and ask to be roundly paid for its evidences of a broken and contrite spirit. I prefer not to test the genuineness of Democratic repentance in this way. If they are really sincere in their desire to pay the national debt and maintain inviolate the national credit, they can demonstrate the fact in no better way than by voting for Grant, for he has been steadily, and still is faithfully doing both. If in good faith they approve and accept the Constitutional Amendments, they had better join the Republican Party, to which alone can we look to see them faithfully enforced. We are certain that, with the continuance of the Republican Party in power, the debt will be paid, the burden of taxation will be lessened, our credit strengthened, and the Constitutional Amendments enforced."

THE MUNICH JUBILEE.

The University Gathering in the Bavarian Capital—Value of the Royal Presence—The Attendance—Dr. Doellinger and Other Speakers—Proceedings of the Second and Third Days.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

Heaven cannot be said to have befriended us with favorable weather, still the quarto-centenary has passed off an unquestionable success, for which the University people deserve the greatest credit, as Munich notoriously is, in a religious sense, a powder magazine, which only needs a spark to set it ablaze, and rendered all the more inflammable by the fact of Prof. Von Döllinger, the fêted rector, being the leader of the "Old Catholic" movement, and by the difficulties which his antagonists have raised to the jubilee on this ground more than all. Both parties have, however, put a good face on the bad matter, and displayed an amount of tact and toleration insuring a brilliant success, and which must have come hard enough to the zealous partisans on either side.

THE ROYAL PRESENCE.

Another essential element of success was the King's personal presence, supported by Prince Charles Theodore. The King's retiring habits, springing from his natural shyness, make his attendance at public fêtes as doubtful and precarious as sunshine in April, and there were special difficulties in the way on this occasion to make his resolve an exceptionally hard task. In the first place, King Louis is naturally averse from meddling in the religious controversy, yet every move, every gesture of his is sure to be trumpeted out throughout all Germany as an indication bearing on that subject, and the Protestant and Secularist Press had set its heart upon making the jubilee an "anti-clerical" demonstration. In the first place there was a royal imperial interview proposed at Bereztesgaden, in which the king was to receive the two neighboring Emperors. Thus, up to almost the last hour, the jubilee bade fair to go without the presence of royalty, the place of which Cultus minister Von Lutz, able as an orator, but hardly popular as a statesman, was to have taken. There is no need to say that the change of the King's mind was hailed with universal delight and gratification, but it is due to the young Monarch to state that he has acted his part with exemplary skill, savior faire and even enthusiasm which it is impossible not to appreciate. The Germans' fondness for their universities is notorious; by them they claim to hold a sort of superiority in the educational culture of the universe. The absence of royalty, which can make a boast of its liberal protection afforded to the muses, would have occasioned a blank so totally un-Germanias to stamp the festival in the eyes of the nation as a failure.

THE ATTENDANCE.

A third element of success was, of course, necessary to supplement the other two; but that, in the "best educated" people, was sure to be forthcoming—I mean a large attendance and a befitting spirit. Indeed, it may be doubted if the attendance was not too large. The number of persons specially accredited to the University Festival amounted to nearly three thousand, and that is far more than the great hall in which the chief ceremony took place is at all able to hold. There was some mismanagement in this. The Local Committee had, with over-great liberality, allotted far more than a proper quota of tickets to local authorities and dignitaries, who had nothing whatever to do with the University or the celebration. These secured good seats, while many of the visitors had to put up with bad ones, or even none at all. The visitors were of two classes—professors and students. The former had, of course, claims to the highest honors. All the German universities were represented; so were the principal Austrian, some Swiss, Scandinavian, Dutch, and one English, viz: Oxford. The students had come, in a great measure, on their own hook, though the presence of some was desired. Of course, you know what German students are; they have not all of them the dirty hands that Longfellow attributes to them, but their colored caps and ribbons are as characteristic a feature still as that poet describes. On grand occasions they put on additional brilliancy, like a peacock spreading his tail, and don braided tunics and scarfs, top boots and swords, mount on horseback and display gay banners, and some of them ride in carriages and four, and these latter usually dress with some respect for the civilized code of tailoring. You may not know that there is a broad line of demarkation running through this organizaton of students' societies, as impassable as that severing "old" Catholics and new; the two would not speak to one another. The difference in principle is that the one fight and the other don't, except on great provocation; the difference in character is that the upper classes join the pugnacious order, and the lower flock round the non-combatant banner. During the jubilee, however, all was harmony among them, too, for it was the "Fatherland" and "mental culture" which they jointly served. The two classes of associations have their inter-university relations with one another, and so every student from abroad knew exactly where to go to at Munich. The Bavarians acted as hosts, the others as guests, and a great deal of drinking went on. The collegian representation was not strictly confined to these birds of gay plumage, but a number of black-coated "Finches" and "Camels"—non-society students that is—put in an appearance. It was interesting to note the assemblage of men of all ages, classes and characters, figuring at the jubilee as students of Munich, of the present and former days. Some old fellows had studied while the high-school was still at Landshut, and they looked queer students enough, with the old colored caps covering their white hair and wrinkled faces. Some have risen to be chief dignitaries, Judges, Prosecutor's-General and the like. Other have sunk in the social scale. The theological faculty stood between the gay crowd in rusty black like delegates from another world; but they contributed their share to the fête, and even joined in the torchlight procession, with the special permission of their superior, who had enjoined them to consider it paid as a tribute to their rector, but not to the heretic Döllinger.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the fête commenced. No religious service was celebrated, on purpose to spare "old Catholic" susceptibilities. M. von Lutz, speaking for King Louis, made an opening oration, congratulating the University, and declaring the King's satisfaction at being able to afford his protection to so rare and elevating a festival. The King supplemented this declaration by an autograph letter to the veteran Professor at the head of the University, gladly accepting his invitation, and conferring the Commandership of the Order of the Crown upon the rector. The conferment was couched in extremely complimentary terms, and thus constitutes a prominent feather in the "old Catholic" cap, for, of course, everything is here construed to have reference to the religious quarrel, and no one can think of a tribute paid merely to personal eminence. Similar distinctions, but of a lower order, were at the same time conferred upon other University dignitaries, and, moreover, the King assigned ten thousand florins out of his private purse to the foundation of a new scholarship, which is to bear his name.

DR. DOLLINGER'S PERFORMANCES.

It is wonderful what an amount of speechifying old Döllinger has got through in those two days, and yet he did it with so much freshness and tact, selecting new and appropriate words for each new arrival, that even his foes were compelled to bow to his richness of rhetorical and mental resource. The rector's first speech was a reply to Minister von Lutz on behalf of the University; in subsequent orations he testified to the close tie connecting the universities not only of Germany, for when Max Müller came forward as, though a German, yet the representative of English Oxford, apologizing for the absence of the Vice-chancellor, Döllinger was bound not only to include Oxford and Cambridge, but paid a flattering compliment to the Anglo-Saxon race, and admitted Oxford to have been the prototype of the German high schools. The best speeches delivered by guests were those of Max Müller and of Professor von Sybel, of Bonn. The latter was tempted to trench on forbidden ground. It was the calendar day of Ignatius, ordinari sacred to the memory of Ignatius Loyola; Döllinger's Christian name is likewise Ignatius, and Sybel, amid general applause, proposed to substitute, for once, Döllinger for the Jesuit founder. The evening was spent in the performance of "Lohengrin," to which, however, a special prologue had been added, the joint work of Schneeguns and Heyse, constituting an apotheosis of the University, finely written—as might have been expected—and well performed by popular actors. The King was present, and was vociferously cheered.

SECOND DAY'S EVENTS.

Next day the celebration proper came off in the crowded great Aula. The persons taking part in it first marched in long procession through the town, ranged according to their order as professors, students and delegates from abroad. In the great hall, Döllinger delivered a speech, designated as "the great speech," an admirable composition, throwing much novel and interesting light upon the history of the ancient school. At 2 o'clock the most eminent personages present sat down in company of King Lewis, Prince Charles Theodore and the collective Cabinet, to a festive dinner in the Odeon, where, of course, speeches of the most loyal and patriotic character were again delivered, the most successful being by Döllinger and Minister von Lutz. In the evening, strictly according to the programme, the students' torchlight procession was held. Torchlight processions are a distinctive feature of the German students, and, as a rule, make a very picturesque effect.

THE THIRD DAY.

On Thursday, the third day, the ceremony of conferring honorary degrees was gone through in the small Aula, only four of the five faculties taking part, because the fifth, viz., the Theological, had refused on the plea that the degrees countersigned by an excommunicated rector might not be recognized by the Church. The Medical Faculty distinguished Prince Charles Theodore, of Bavaria; M. Sunniger, in Leyden; M. Quetelet, in Brussels; M. Dragendorff, in Dorpat; and Profs. Simon and Hanbury, in England, with the doctor's title, besides a good many Germans. The Legal Faculty honored exclusively Germans, among them Minister von Lutz, and Prof. Prandt, in Christiania. The Cameralistic Faculty was more liberal, and included the British Premier, who figures here as "Lord" Gladstone, in its roll, besides Lord Shaftesbury and John Stuart Mill, and the Philosophic opened its arms even wider still so as to make a General a doctor, viz., von der Tann; also the Italian Minister Sella, English Prof. Dwight, the "old Catholic" Lord Acton, the musical composer Lachner, and Premier Bey in Cairo. A "garden-feast," arranged by the civic authorities, concluded the third day's festivities, and an excursion, not joined by all, has closed the curtain yesterday upon the drama of the jubilee.

FRANCE AND EUROPE.

An Historian's Estimate of the Rank and Chances of the New Republic.

M. Littré concludes a series of articles published in the *Temps* by the following remarks: "France is no longer one of the great Powers of Europe. The loss of rank is one of the obvious results of the defeats she has experienced. It is but little to have to pay five milliards; it is bitter to have two provinces torn away; it is necessary that we must witness the oppression of those who were our brethren, and who in their inmost hearts still remain such, and must listen to their laments; nothing proves more clearly that France is no longer included among the great Powers. In the midst of the violent reproaches leveled against the Emperor, his Ministers, and his instruments, some voices have been raised insisting that all the evils which have occurred should not be visited upon those scapegoats, and that the portion of responsibility which attaches to the nation should not be ignored. That is quite just. Whatever may have been the misdeeds of such an Emperor and such instruments, let us not overlook our own culpability. Every expiration is twofold: by our sufferings—that has been accomplished; by amendment—that is in course of preparation on all sides, and the discussion respecting Monarchy and Republic is one of the symptoms. No one can regard the present state of Europe as one of stability. The Treaty of 1815, intended to replace the European system upon new bases, remained faithful to the idea of a balance of power, and intrusted the hegemony of Europe to five great Powers—England, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia. I know not what place Austria may hold since Sadowa, but since the Treaty of Versailles France has fallen from the rank of a great Power. The hegemony now belongs to England, Germany, and Russia, but the bases have not become more solid by being narrowed. To become again a military Power of the first rank, and prepared to conquer, as Germany is at present, that would be to move in a circle from which the progressive genius of France will doubtless endeavor to escape. Conflicts, unhappily, we may expect, but we are not permitted to foresee when they will occur, nor their character, nor their results. It is seen that the independence of nations is menaced, it is felt that it must be defended. The balance of power between Germany and Russia has replaced that between the five great Powers; it is precarious. During the respite which is granted to the whole world, France resumes her Republican tradition. The Republic of 1793 was attacked by all the Kings; that of 1848 disturbed all States. The Republic of 1871 is attacked by no one and disturbs no one. The anxiety of Europe lies elsewhere. Our care must be to repair our disasters and to establish a Republican Government. With this task before us, we shall not be wanting in an object for our efforts, work to employ our activity, nor patience to await events."

A Strange Procession in Buffalo—Curious Antics of a Lunatic.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 17

Doubtless very many of our readers who were on the streets yesterday afternoon noticed with surprise a strange procession consisting of two large wagons, with a brass band in each, and a carriage occupied by a peculiar looking individual who busied himself in scattering handfuls of five-cent nickel coins among an eager throng of boys who gathered around his conveyance. The wagons were placarded with such inscriptions as the following: "Adam and Eve. Come and learn the way to Paradise." The suspicions of some parties were aroused so strongly that complaint was made to Superintendent Byrne that the demonstration was that of a lunatic. That officer therefore dispatched Detectives Watts and Diehl to bring the procession and its leader to Police Head-quarters. When it arrived Col. Byrne invited this person into his private office. The man gave his name as Richard Prim, and said he was "the Saviour come to redeem the world." It appears that he is a resident of Toronto, and was until recently confined in the lunatic asylum at that place. In company with his wife he came to Buffalo on the first of the week and took rooms at a boarding-house. He occupied a day or two in making his arrangements for yesterday's freak, and had bills printed and posted all over the city with such inscriptions as "Behold the Bridegroom cometh," &c. On Thursday he hired the two bands, wagons, and the carriage, and paid for them in advance. Yesterday afternoon he asked his wife to take a ride with him, and she, not knowing of his preparations, consented. They were soon joined by the wagons and the bands and the lady was of course astonished. She finally succeeded in getting out of the carriage and leaving her husband, whom she had supposed cured of his insanity. Mr. Prim is between thirty and forty years old, and has been a piano-maker. He came to the city with $500, and has probably wasted nearly half of it in his singular demonstration. He was kept in custody, and Superintendent Byrne telegraphed for his relatives, who are expected to arrive during the day.

A Criminal Brought to Punishment at Last.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Aug. 17.

The case of Wm. J. Sutherland, for receiving goods stolen from the store of Zaccheus B. Ingalls, in Spencer, in May, 1871, was settled yesterday morning by the prisoner's being sentenced to two years in the House of Correction, by Judge Devens. The defendant was arrested and tried shortly after the robbery, but was acquitted by reason of variance, the indictment not properly describing the goods alleged to have been received, and Sutherland then brought a libel suit against one of the newspapers and also against Officers Ham and Wood, who arrested him, and subsequently published an article in another paper setting forth his innocence and criticising severely the Government officers, whose motives he also impugned. This led to his being indicted, and on the second trial he was convicted by the testimony of the burglar Lee, of whom the defendant received the goods. Exceptions were taken to the Supreme Court, which were overruled, and the case was called for sentence, when Sutherland was found to have disappeared. He was traced to Canada, brought back by the officers who first arrested him and placed at the bar for sentence, when his counsel interposed with a motion for a new trial. A delay was granted by Judge Lord, who afterward heard the motion and overruled it. Yesterday morning Sutherland was again placed at the bar for sentence, when his counsel, Mr. Bradley, made an appeal for the clemency of the Court, saying that were it not for the foolish course pursued by Sutherland in attacking the Government officers and newspapers, he would not now be before the Court. District-Attorney Cheney narrated the facts of the case, and commented upon the trouble he had experienced at the hands of Sutherland. He was satisfied that he had been a partner in crime with Lee, and the ends of justice demanded that he should receive a term of imprisonment.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 19.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$3,200 U. S. 5-20 R., '62..116⅝	$25,000 U.S. 5-20 R. '67.b3.115¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....s3.115¼	10,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C.b3..113¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900 Pacific Mail	72½	400 Union Pacific	35¼
600 do	72⅝	1600 do	35¼
700 do	72¾	200 do....s3.	35¼
900 do	72⅞	300 do....b3.	35⅜
2400 do	73	1006 Erie Railway	45⅞
800 do	73⅛	2500 do	45⅞
100 do....s3.	73	100 do	46
300 do....b3.	73¼	300 do	46⅛
200 do	73¼	200 do	46¼
100 do....c.	73¼	700 do....s3.	46¼
200 do	73⅜	400 do	46⅜
500 do	73⅜	2100 do	46½
100 do....s3.	73⅜	200 do	46⅝
300 do....s3.	73½	100 Western Union	72⅝
300 do	73⅝	300 do	72⅞
300 N. Y. C. & H	97⅛	100 do	73
200 do....b3.	97¼	100 North-western	73⅛
100 do	97¼	400 do	73½
100 do	97⅜	300 do....s3.	73⅝
100 Lake Shore	89⅛	100 do....b3.	73⅝
300 do....s3.	89⅛	100 Rock Island....c.	110⅝
100 do....s3.	89⅝	100 Panama	124⅛
800 do	89⅝	200 do	124¼
100 do....c.	89¾	300 C., C. & I. C	34¼
800 Toledo & Wabash	75⅛	300 do	34⅜
300 Ohio & Miss	43⅛	300 do	34½

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$50,000 Tenn. 6s, new	74	100 Am. M.U. Ex.b.c.	73
5,000 do	73⅞	500 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	97⅜
5,000 Va. 6s, Cons	50½	200 do....s3.	97⅜
3,000 S. C. 6s, n.Jan. & July	28½	1400 do	97½
5,000 do	28	100 do....b3.	97⅝
2,000 Mo.6s,H&St.J.Is.	92	800 do....s3.	97½
2,000 Cen. Pac. G'd Bs.	102	500 do	97⅝
9,000 do	101⅞	100 do....b3.	97½
4,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	86½	800 Un. Pac.b. c....b3.	35⅜
5,000 B.&S.I. 1st. 8s, S. F. Bonds	100	200 do	35½
2,000 Morris & Es. 2d.	98	400 do	35⅜
10,000 Gt. W. 1st.'88.b3.	93½	200 Erie Railway, b. c.	46⅛
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d.	76¼	300 do	46⅜
1,000 Tol. P. & W. 1st, Western Div.	89¾	600 do	46⅛
22 Cen. National Bk.	100	300 do....s3.	46⅛
900 W. Un. Tel..b. c.	73½	200 do	46⅛
100 do....s3.	73½	1000 do....s3.	46
200 do	73¾	100 do	46
200 do....s3.	73¾	700 do	45⅞
100 do	73½	700 do	46
100 do....s3.	73	40 L. S. & M. So	89⅝
700 do	73	20 do	89¼
6 N. Y., N. & L. Tel.	82½	600 do..bet. call.	89⅜
10 Del. & Hud.Canal.	119½	100 do....c.	89¾
300 Quicksilver Pref.	52½	100 do....s3.	89¾
100 do..bet. call.	52¾	100 do	89⅝
800 Pac. M. S. S. Co.s3.	73⅝	200 do	89⅝
1600 do	73⅝	100 do....b3.	89⅝
100 do....b. c.c.	73⅝	200 Panama R....b3.	125
200 do	73¾	20 do	124½
200 do	73⅝	300 Clev. & Pitts. G'd.	90⅝
300 do....s3.	73⅝	187 do..bet. call.	90⅝
200 do....s3.	73⅝	5 C., C., C. & I	89
400 do	73¾	200 C. & N. W.b. c.b3.	73⅝
1000 do....b3.	73⅞	100 do....b3.	73¾
500 do	73⅞	1700 do	73¾
100 do....c.	73⅝	300 do....s3.	73¾
100 do....s3.	73⅞	200 do....b3.	73¾
1800 do	73⅞	100 do....s3.	73⅝
200 do....s3.	73⅞	100 do	73⅝
1700 do	74⅛	700 Chic. & R. I..b. c.	110⅞
400 do....s3.	73¾	100 do....b3.	110⅞
300 do....s3.	73⅞	100 T., W. & W....c.	75⅛
100 do....b3.	73⅞	100 do..bet. call.	75⅛
200 do	73⅞	20 Del. L. & W. R.	104⅛
1500 do	73⅞	15 Morris & Essex	92
1200 do....s3.	73⅞	500 N. J. So. R....b. c.	38
2100 do	73⅞	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	43⅜
		100 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	34½
		200 do....s3.	34½
		100 do	34½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$26,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C..112⅝
30,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.109⅝	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

500 Pacific Mail	73⅝	100 Tol. & Wabash	75⅛
100 do....s3.	73⅝	100 Lake Shore	89⅝
400 do	73¾	100 do....b3.	89⅝
100 do....b3.	73⅞	100 do	89⅝
300 do	73⅝	200 Union Pacific	35⅛
100 West. Union...b3.	73⅛	100 do....b3.	35⅛
33 N. Y. C. & Hud	97⅜	500 Ohio & Miss....s3.	43⅜
300 Panama	124⅞	300 C., C. & I. C....s3.	34⅜
700 Erie Railroad	46	300 do	34½
500 do	45⅞	200 do....c.	34⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	73¾	50 N.Y. C. & Hud. R.	97⅜
1,000 Erie 4th M	95¼	100 do..bet. call.	97½
1,000 U.Pac. R.R. 1st.	88⅜	200 do....b3.	97⅝
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	86⅜	100 do	97⅝
700 West. U. Tel..b. c.	73¼	100 do....b5.	97⅝
600 do	73⅜	200 do....b3.	97⅜
10 Am. M. U. Ex	72½	400 do	97⅜
10 do	72¾	100 Erie R. R....b. c.	45⅞
100 U. S. Ex....b. c.	82½	400 do	46
100 Pacific Mail	73⅝	100 do....c.	46
200 do...bet. call.	73¾	200 do	46⅛
100 do....s3.	73⅞	500 do	46¼
500 do	73⅞	600 do	46⅛
3200 do....b3.	74	200 Harlem Railroad.	118⅛
1200 do	74	100 L. S. & M. So..b.c.	89⅝
1700 do	74⅛	700 do	89⅞
100 do....b3.	74⅛	1200 do	90
500 do	74	600 do	90⅛
400 do	74⅛	500 U. Pac...b. c..b3.	35⅜
100 do....s3.	74⅛	200 C. & N.W. Pf..b. c.	90
400 do	74¼	100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	110⅜
1200 do	74⅜	400 do...bet. call.	110⅜
100 do	74¼	100 do	110⅜
209 do....b3.	74¼	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c.	54⅛
100 Clev.& P. G'd..b.c.	90⅛	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	43⅜
300 Chic. & N. W..b.c.	73¾	500 do	43⅜
100 do....b3.	73¾	36 Morris & Essex	92
100 do....b3.	73⅞	400 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	34⅛
200 do	73⅞		

MONDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

There was a sudden weakness in Gold this forenoon which scarcely seemed justified or expected by the steady closing of the Gold Room on Saturday. The quotation was then 115@115⅛ ₱ cent. This forenoon the sales were 114⅞@114¾@114⅝@114½@114⅜ ₱ cent. The fall, under the circumstances of Saturday's market, was not at first ascribed to a deliberate movement on the part of the *Bull* clique in Gold, (corresponding with the principal *Bear* party in stocks,) and rumors were not wanting about the failure of one of their Brokers who had speculated on his orders on his own account. The failure was peremptorily denied in quarters likely to be advised on the subject, and the connections of the Broker abroad would seem to be against his default here on any moderate difference in his accounts. The market failed to recover the decline at the close of the day, sales being made at 114⅜ ₱ cent. The report was current at 3 o'clock that the *Bull* clique had sold $3,000,000 at the going rates through the day.

In the Foreign Exchanges the business on London, 60 days, was at 108⅜@108½ ₱ cent. The demand was not active, although the ease in Gold would, in the ordinary course, encourage some trade remittances.

The Money rates among the Brokers were cheaper than on Saturday, 3@4 ₱ cent. on call loan.

The Public Funds were a fraction easier on the 5-20s dealt in abroad, owing to the decline of ⅛@½ ₱ cent. in Gold, which, of course, affects the difference between the New-York and London market.

On the Stock Exchange the feeling was stronger than on Saturday on the Railroads and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. In the last-named Stock a very large business was done at an advance of ⅞@1@1¼ ₱ cent., and in Telegraph, Erie, Lake Shore, North-west, &c., the demand was fairly active and the market firm. After the Second Board, and at the conclusion of a good general business through the day, the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 19.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	116	115⅞
American Gold	115	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
North-western Common	73⅜	73⅜
Pacific Mail	72⅛	73⅞
St. Paul Preferred	76	75⅞
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	43⅜
Western Union Telegraph	72⅞	73⅛
Erie	45⅛	46⅛
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅛
Lake Shore	89⅛	89⅞

At the very close of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was steady.

Last sales of Gold, 114⅜ ₱ cent., after selling as low as 114⅛ ₱ cent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1872.

Gold receipts	$684,856 14
Gold payments	81,512 23
Gold balance	48,709,961 10
Currency receipts	490,952 53
Currency payments	508,495 08
Currency balance	7,607,915 78
Customs	628,000 00

The latest figures for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115¾	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	115¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118	5-20 reg., '67	115⅞
5-20 reg., '62	116⅜	5-20 coup., '67	115⅞
5-20 coup., '62	116⅜	5-20 coup., '68	115⅞
5-20 reg., '64	116⅜	10-40 reg	109⅝
5-20 coup., '64	116⅜	10-40 coup	113¼
5-20 reg., '65	116⅜	5s coup., '81	112⅝
5-20 coup., '65	116⅜	6s Currency	113⅞
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	115⅞		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	73½	Ark. 6s, funded	45
Tenn. 6s, new	73⅞	Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O	45½
Va. 6s, ol 1	45	Ark.7s.M.,O.& R.Riv.	41
Va. 6s, consol. bds	50½	Ark. 7s. Ark.Cen.R.R.	60
Ga. 6s	73	Texas 10s of '76	87¼
Ga. 7s, new	85	Kentucky 6s	100
N. C. 6s, old	33¼	Mich. 6s, '83	100
S. C. 6s	53	Mich. 6s, '78	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	28	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	25	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Mo. 6s	93½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105½
Mo. 6s, H. & St.Jo.iss.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105½
Conn. 6s	99½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
R. I. 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106
Ala. 8s	82	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¼	T. & W. 1st, St. L.div.	89
Erie 1st, Extended	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d	93½
Erie 1st, Indorsed	100	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	89½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93¼
Erie 4th 7s, '80	94¾	Gt. West. 2d, '93	89½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	94	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	92½
Buf., N. Y.& E.1st.'77.	95½	Gal. & Chi. Ext	101
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105	Chi., R. I. & Pac	100¼
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	N. J. Cen. 2d	97
Harlem 1st 7s	101¼	N. J. So. 1st 7s	78
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	114	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Chi.1st.	100
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	98	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Chi 2d.	99½
M. So. & N. I. S.F. 7s.	102¼	P.,Ft.W.&C.3d pc.eq.b.	100
Cleve. & Tol. S. F	101½	Cleve. & Pitts. C.S.F.	95¼
Clev., P. & Ash.old b.	95	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	101¼
Clev.,P. & Ash.new b.	96½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	99
Buff. & Erie new bds.	96½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	84
Lake Shore Div. bds.	97	Chi. & Alt. S. F	100
L. S. Con. coup. bds.	100	Chi. & Alt. 1st	104
L. S. Con. reg. bds	100¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d	86⅝
Cen. Pac. Gold bds	101⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	96⅜
Un. Pac. 1st bds	88⅜	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91
Un. Pac. Ld. Gt. 7s	80½	Mil. & St.P.Iowa div.	87½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	86½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	84
Alton & T. H. 1st	98¾	Chi. & Mil. 1st	95
Alton & T.H. 2d, Inc.	81	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st.	92¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F	98	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d.	76
Chi. & N.W. Int. bds.	100	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	93
Chi. & N.W. Con. bds.	90	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st	95	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s.	84
Han. & St. Jos. Conv.	93½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	98
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	99	Bos., H. & E. 1st 7s	40¼
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext.	94	Cedar. F. & Minn. 1st.	82¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98¼	..
City 6s, new	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	125¾	126
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	58¾
Reading	115¼	115½
Lehigh Valley	59⅝	59¾
Catawissa Preferred	44¾	45¼
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27¼
Northern Central	39¼	39½
Lehigh Navigation	42	42¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	93¾	94

The Frankfort *Zeitung* of Aug. 2, referring to the great success of the French Loan, claims for Southern Germany the pre-eminence in coming forward to take the Loan. The subscriptions in Frankfort, through the house of Sterne alone, were over four thousand millions francs, ($800,000,000,) and the earnest Money, 14⅛ ₱ cent. on this enormous sum, was lodged with the house.

The earning of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway, for the first week in August, were $29,762.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ BUFFALO CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1890.
PRICE 100 AND INTEREST.

JERSEY CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1891.
AT 100 AND INTEREST.
FOR SALE BY
HENRY F. VERHUVEN & CO.
No. 38 Exchange-place, New-York.

☞ FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED SHARES OF the CENTRAL PACIFIC (of California) RAILROAD STOCK. The bonds of this Company have been mostly absorbed by European capitalists, and are selling above par, or 14 per cent. above those of the Union Pacific. The earnings of the road would seem to justify the statement of its projectors that it is now earning over 10 per cent. upon the capital issued. It is understood that this security will soon be placed upon the regular call of the Stock Exchange. H. H. HOLLISTER, No 33 New-st.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M. 6, Harrington vs. Nash; 8, Eldridge vs. Spooner; 21, Brooks et al. vs. White et al.; 27, Thompson et al. vs. Pritchard; 36, Finley vs. Pomeroy; 43, Killian vs. Killian; 44, Dearing vs. The Mayor, &c.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 19.

By Judge Barrett.

Willetts vs. Buddensick; judgment of foreclosure and sale, (two cases.)

Nebenzahl vs. Bohr et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Arnold vs. Howe et al.; order granted, the reference being to compute.

Union Dime Savings Institution vs. John Burns; O'Connor vs. Cassin et al.; orders granted.

The Notorious Spence Pettus Committed.

Spencer W. Pettus, the most skillful and adroit forger of today, was brought before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged, conjointly with Dr. J. H. Park, of No. 52 Broadway, with having in their possession and offering for sale $16,000 in St. Paul and Pacific bonds, part of $18,000 worth of bonds stolen from R. J. Baldwin, cashier of the State Bank, of Minneapolis, Minn. Pettus preserved the same appearance and evinced the same calm effrontery shown by him on twenty or thirty previous occasions when he has fallen into the grasp of the law to escape again by some quibble or technicality. Justice Dowling asked Detective Sampson what proof he had, and the detective produced the following telegram:

Wm. K. Kitchen, President National Park Bank, New-York:

Our attorney goes next train, with proofs. Hold bonds by legal process, if necessary.

R. J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Also a letter from Mr. Baldwin, stating that the bonds were the property of Henry T. Wells, of Minneapolis, and were stolen from the State National Bank in that city by a sneak-thief, on the 24th of July last. Detective Sampson asked that the prisoners, Pettus and Park, should be remanded in his custody until Thursday, when the legal representative of the Minneapolis bank would arrive in this City. Justice Dowling said: "Pettus, you are so well versed in the law by this time that you can answer for yourself, without counsel. What have you got to say against my remanding you?" Pettus smiled, and said: "Nothing, Judge, except that I deny most emphatically ever having given this man Park the bonds to sell." Justice Dowling then handed Detective Sampson the commitments for Pettus and Parks. As Pettus looked at the commitment for himself, he said to Detective Sampson, jocularly, in the "slang" of a forger, "That 'scratch' isn't worth anything, Sampson. It hasn't got a revenue stamp in the corner." Pettus and Park were then taken back to Police Head-quarters.

Honors to a Publisher.

Nicholas Trübner, the widely-known American, European and Oriental book publisher in London, has recently received from the Grand Duke of Baden the honor of knighthood, having been decorated with the Cross of the first class of the Knights of the Order of the Lion of Zähringen. This civil order of merit was established Dec. 26, 1812, by Charles Louis Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden and Duke of Zähringen. Mr. Trübner has an established reputation as an accomplished scholar, and also for his thorough acquaintance with the Oriental languages. His devotion to the cause of literature has been untiring, and is acknowledged throughout Europe and the United States. The decoration of the Cross of the Lion of Zähringen is a fitting recognition of his services.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 19, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks	8	Pitch, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	1,374	Resin, bbls	4,770
Cotton-seed Cake, pk	3,722	Oil-cake, pks	3,732
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	313	Pork, pks	79
Dried Fruit, pks	343	Cut-meats, pks	180
Eggs, bbls	982	Lard, pks	50
Flour, bbls	9,516	Lard, kegs	20
Wheat, bushels	67,440	Butter, pks	1,877
Corn, bushels	304,100	Cheese, pks	2,968
Oats, bushels	129,178	Tallow, pks	34
Malt, bushels	13,506	Pea-nuts, bushels	1,281
Barley, bushels	2,400	Starch, boxes	900
Flaxseed, bags	482	Sumac, bags	196
Corn-meal, bbls	500	Tea, half-chests	4,939
Hides, No	7,386	Tobacco, hhds	237
Hides, bales	716	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,450
Leather, sides	4,692	Whisky, bbls	547
Moss, bales	45	Wool, bales	163
Spirits Turp., bbls	753	Skins, bales	34
Crude Turp., bbls	145	Silver-ore, sacks	4,998
Tar, bbls	150		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool—7 bales Fiber, 184 bales Leather, 46,230 bushels Corn, 177 bales Cotton, 4 pkgs Bronzes, 5 cases Tobacco, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 5,500 bushels Wheat.

By the steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool—2 cases Machinery, 1,187 bales Cotton, 72,732 bushels Corn, 33,700 bushels Wheat, 160 hhds. Tobacco, 300 bdls. Shooks, 70 boxes Bacon.

By the steam-ship Rhein, for Bremen—822 cases Tobacco, 100 cases Spermaceti, 200 tcs. Lard, 35 hhds. Tallow, 220 boxes Bacon, 2 tcs. Casings, 100 bbls. Beef, 86 hhds. Tobacco, 235 bales Tobacco, 8,261 bushels Rye, 13 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the bark Scrafina, for Cork and orders—36,889 bushels Corn.

By the bark Dorchester, for Genoa—93 hhds. Tobacco, 23 cases Tobacco, 50 bbls. Beef, 1,000 cases Extract Logwood, 653 bbls. Resin, 1 Gatling Gun, 100 hhds. Tallow, 5 bbls. Tallow, 12,000 Staves.

By the brig George Downes, for Demarara—220 bbls. Beef, 700 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Meal, 100 bags Corn, 150 boxes Cheese, 300 bbls. Bread, 150 bbls. Peas, 50 cases Matches, 100 cases Oil, 175 pails Lard, 200 Shooks, 16 Mules, 4 Horses.

And from Philadelphia for Bremen, by the bark F. Reck—152,729 gallons Refined Petroleum....By the brig Glide, for Bristol—56,839 gallons Sugar-house Molasses.

And from Baltimore, during the week, for European ports: For Bremen, by the N. G. steamer Ohio—1,096 bags Bark, 1,000 boxes Starch, 5 bales Deerskin, 250 bbls. Resin, 3 bales Cotton Duck, 7,180 pieces Staves, 1,232 hhds. Tobacco, 360 bales Tobacco, 731 lbs. manufactured Tobacco....For Halifax, N. S., by the British brig Ysidora Rionda—1,583 bbls. Meal, 1,049 bbls. Flour....For Havre, by the Norwegian bark Stella—352 Walnut Logs, 500 bags bark, 10,000 Staves....For Queenstown, by the Italian bark Adele—20,253 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and firm at $8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls nominally unchanged.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in demand, on the basis of 35c.@36½c. for prime Western and Southern, ₱ lb., mostly for shipment.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request at uniform rates, including Common Pale at $4 75@$5 50; North River Hard, $7@$7 50; Croton, $15@$18; Philadelphia Front, $35@$40 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand as a rule, including Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18½c.; Paraffine, 28c.@29c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been inquired for to a fair extent, with Rosendale quoted at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

COCOA—Has been dull and rather weak in price, including Marcaibo at 29c.; Caracas, 16c.@18½c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@14c.; San Domingo, 8c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15@$16; House do., $22@$23; Newcastle Gas, $8@$9 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $3 75@$5 25 ₱ ton, for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio has been steady and in fair demand, with sales reported of 4,339 bags by the Smiling Morn, here, and 1,148 bags by the Palladin at Baltimore, on private terms. Of Santos, 3,000 bags by the John Walters at Baltimore, were disposed of on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 5,619 bags; sales here 8,599 bags; stock in first hands this evening, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, 80,961 bags here, 19,164 bags at Baltimore, 4,010 bags at Hampton Roads, 3,000 bags at Savannah, and 3,000 bags at Mobile. Other kinds have been in request and held with confidence. The jobbing trade has been up to a fair average, and rates have been well supported. We quote Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 17¼c.@17½c.; prime, 18c.@18¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio in job lots at 15c.@18½c., gold; Java at 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@17½c.; Mexican, 17c.@17½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; Curacoa, 16½c.@17c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@18½c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after, for early delivery, at unaltered rates; sales, 1,254 bales, including 666 bales to shippers, and 588 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, the dealings have been limited at a reduction of ¼c. ₱ lb., on contracts for the Fall months; sales, 6,300 bales, (1,700 bales on Saturday evening and 4,600 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for September, 800 bales at 20½c.; October, 200 bales at 19⅞c.; 100 bales at 19¾c.; 100 bales at 19 5-16c.; November, 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 300 bales at 18⅞c.; January, 200 bales, old form contract, at 18⅜c. Exchanged—1¼c. paid to exchange 1,000 bales December for 1,000 bales September. And today, for August, 100 bales at 20¼c.; September, 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 1,700 bales at 20⅛c.; October, 500 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 300 bales at 19½c.; November, 200 bales at 18¾c., 400 bales at 18 13-16c., 400 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 600 bales at 18⅝c.; January, 200 bales, old form contract, at 18⅜c. Exchanged—½c. paid to exchange 400 bales October for 400 bales September; 1⅛c. paid to exchange 300 bales November for 300 bales September. The averages of Saturday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the bulletin were as follows: August, 20⅜c.; September, 20.25c.; October, 19⅞c.; November, 18⅞c.; December, 18.73c.; January, 18⅝c. The receipts at this port today were 1,374 bales, including 33 bales per rail, 57 bales from Galveston, 988 bales from New-Orleans, 252 bales from Charleston, 4 bales from Savannah, 7 bales from Norfolk, 53 bales from Wilmington. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 856 bales, and thus far this week 1,095 bales, against 804 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,975,801 bales against 3,957,067 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Good Ordinary	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Low Middling	20⅝	20⅝	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	21⅜	21⅜	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling	23⅝	23⅝	24⅛	24⅛

EGGS—Have been held with confidence on light offerings and a moderate inquiry. We quote the range from 20c.@24c. for inferior to choice marks, the main demand having been for fresh lots of State at 22c.@23c., Western at 21c.@22c., and Jersey and Long Island at 23c.@24c.

FISH—The demand has been mainly for Mackerel, particularly new, within our range. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $14 50@$16; No. 2 do., $10@$10 50; No. 3 do., $5 50@$7, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 25c. for Scale, and 15c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very limited inquiry for State and Western Flour, at a further partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. The business has been confined in the main to job lots, wanted for home trade purposes. Full lines have attracted but little attention, and the bids have been altogether unsatisfactory, particularly for desirable shipping extras. Sales have been made since our last of 5,600 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 40, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 85@$7 35; very good to fancy at $7 35@$7 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$7 20; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 90@$7 30, ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 65@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 65@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 40
Extra State	6 85@ 7 90
Extra City, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 90
Extra Genesee	8 00@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 30
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35@10 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 25@10 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 60@12 00

Southern Flour has been very quiet and quoted cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 680 bbls. at $6 20@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4 10@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 290 bbls., chiefly of the better grades. Corn-meal has been in less demand and quoted weak at from $3 50@$3 90 for Yellow and White Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been much depressed since our last, influenced by the increased arrivals and the very unfavorable Western market reports. The demand for all purposes has been quite limited, and values have been quoted off 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel, closing heavily, with considerable urgency on the part of holders to place supplies. The export inquiry has been checked in part by the firmer range of ocean freight rates, especially by steam, for Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, at $1 55 for straight No. 2 Chicago Spring afloat, for export, at $1 61@$1 65 for Red Western, $1 70 for new Red Tennessee, $1 75@$1 85 for new White Southern, $1 60@$1 80 for very inferior to very good White Western, in small lots....Corn has been much more freely offered and has been quoted fully 1c. ₱ bushel lower, yet has been in comparatively moderate request for shipment, as well as home use. Several boat-loads of the day's receipts remained unsold at the close. Sales have been reported since our last of 182,000 bushels, chiefly at 62c. for prime sailing-vessel grades, afloat; 62½c.@63c. for fancy do.; 60c.@61½c. for poor to choice steamer grades or new Mixed Western; 63½c.@65c. for Yellow Western; 64c.@67c. for White Western, and 55c.@60c. for damaged. Sales were also made of 31,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, deliverable first ten days in September, at 63c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been quiet, but quoted about steady, with sales reported of 8,200 bushels Canada, in bond, at 73½c. ₱ bushel....Barley and Barley Malt have been inactive, with quotations nominally unaltered....Oats have been less sought after, particularly on speculative account, and quoted a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels, at 44½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 44c. for part of a load in store, an exceptionally high price; 44c. for Black and Mixed do., from track; 47c.@52c. for ordinary to very choice White Western, from store, track and afloat.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 80 bales Borneo at 15½c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at rather less buoyant prices. We quote: Old Bale from $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.; new Bale Hay at $1@$1 50. Straw quiet at from 60c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull, throughout, within our previous nominal range. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba, 20c.@37½c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@85c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light demand, on the basis of $3 75 for Strained; sales, 138 bbls. at the quoted rate; 211 bbls. Black at $3 50; 712 bbls. Pale at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar held firmly, but inactive. Little stock offering....Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, closing at 50c. from dock, and 51c. from yard; sales, 287 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive and heavy at 11⅛c.@11½c., in bulk. Refined has been quite sparingly sought after here, on the basis of 23½c. for early delivery. Some demand prevailed at Philadelphia, where early deliveries were quoted at 21⅝c.@21¾c.; Refined, in cases, quiet at 28½c.@28⅜c.; Naphtha dull at 14½c.@14⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request for early delivery at a shade firmer prices, though closing less buoyantly. The bulk of the business has been in Mess, and Prime Mess at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported of 870 bbls., in lots, at $14 for new Western Mess; $13@$13 10 for old do.; $12 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been limited, with sales reported of only 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller October, at $14, at which further offerings were available at the close....City-dressed Hogs have been in more request at from 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in demand and quoted firm at from 14c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders; 16c.@18c. for Smoked Hams, and 7c.@9c. for Smoked Shoulders; 7½c.@7½c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last are equal to 220 pks., in lots, within the range; also 110 tcs. Pickled Hams on the basis of 14c., mostly for 13½ lbs. averages, and 250 boxes Shoulders, December delivery, at 5¾c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been in active demand at full rates; offerings reduced, for both prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 530 boxes Long Clear at 8c.; 200 boxes Short Clear, December delivery, on private terms; and 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, December and January deliveries, at 7¾c. ₱ lb....Lard has been comparatively slow of sale at about previous prices, the market showing less buoyancy. Sales have been reported of 430 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c. for good to strictly prime old Western, 9⅜c. for choice old Western Kettle-rendered; 8⅞c.@9c. for prime new Western Steam; 8¾c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8⅞c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the demand has been very limited, prime Western Steam, seller September, quoted nominally as before. ....Beef products have been rather more active within the range of from $4@$9 for inferior to choice brands Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales 425 bbls., including 300 bbls. Texas Mess at $4 ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for prime Mess; $16@$20 for India Mess, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams at $20@$24 as the extremes....Butter has been without material alteration as to price, on a very moderate business, mainly in the finer makes of stock, for local use.... Cheese has been quoted steady, on a fair inquiry, mostly on export account. We quote: Butter within the range of from 14c.@28c. for inferior to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots do., and 9c.@17c. for Western; 18c.@20c. for selections of do; Grease Butter, 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.; and Cheese within the range of 8c.@12c. for poor to fine, and 12c.@12½c. for small lots of fancy Factory; 6c.@11½c. for common to very choice Dairy, and 3c.@7c. for Skimmed, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—There has been a livelier movement noted in Raw, chiefly for refining purposes, at fairly supported rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 758 hhds, and 5,725 boxes, including 373 hhds. very good common to fully good fair refining Cuba at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; 365 hhds. Centrifugal, and 2,184 boxes do., mainly within a range of from 9⅛c.@9⅞c.; and 3,551 boxes Molasses and Syrup Sugars (chiefly late on Saturday) at 7¾c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; good do. at 8⅜c.; prime do. at 9c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10¾. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9⅛c.; Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8⅛c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Powdered quoted at 12⅛c.; Crushed, 12⅛c.; Granulated at 12c.; A.'s at 10⅞c.@11⅛c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10⅝c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a fair demand noted for Tallow at full prices for really desirable lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 162,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for the best samples. Of Stearine, 90 tcs. sold at 10⅛c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—There has been a very light call noted for stock within our previous range. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 30c.@49c.; good to fine Hyson, 55c.@74c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 79c.@84c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 35c.@45c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 55c.@79c.; extra fine to finest do., 82c.@$1 12; common to fair Gunpowder, 48c.@67c., and Imperial, 37@47c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 77c.@97c. and Imperial, 57@72c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, $1 22@$1 27, and Imperial, 77c.@92c.; common to fine Twankay, 21c.@31c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 32c.@42c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 47c.@57c.; extra fine to finest, 77c.@$1 07; common to fair Oolong, 32c.@38c.; good to finest Oolong, 41c.@$1 06; common to fair Souchong, 27c.@38c.; good to fine Souchong, 42c.@55c.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of only 150 bbls., in lots, at 93½c. ₱ gallon; market rather less firm.

WOOL—A somewhat freer movement of stock has been noted, since our last. The demand has been mostly for manufacturing purposes, and has been generally met with more promptness by sellers, who, on domestic grades, have been rather more accommodating in their views as to values. Domestic Fleece has been moderately dealt in, the chief transactions having been in State, Western, and Georgia, within our range. Domestic Pulled has been in restricted supply, and light request, at somewhat irregular figures. Texas has been offered less freely and quoted steady, though not active. California has been unusually quiet at about former quotations. Foreign Wool has been in increased favor with purchasers, and Cape has been quoted stronger. From Boston, the reports are not quite as satisfactory, the *Commercial Bulletin* of that city remarking that: "The demand is not active, and though considerable parcels of foreign are reported as having changed hands, the amount being taken by manufacturers to meet current wants is unusually small for the season. At present they are buying very small lots, and some of them have lately stopped a portion of their machinery. The bulk of current business is in foreign Wool, as for a long time past, although there is now a fair selection of domestic fleeces on the market. But the latter, for the most part, are still held above the views of buyers, and at relatively high prices, although the tendency is to a level with the former. But Western consigners are very reluctant to meet the market on this level, since by doing so they generally sacrifice their margins, and in some cases incur an actual loss. The new domestic clip continues to arrive slowly, as there is no margin for Eastern shipment, especially on lots brought up early in the season. Farmers and speculators continue to hold at relatively high prices, and in some sections of the West, particularly in Ohio and Michigan, the bulk of the clip, not yet sent forward to the seaboard, has passed into the hands of the latter. Pulled Wools are dull and heavy, though the prospect is, that with farmers sparing of their flocks next Fall, the supply will be unusually light, and that a favorable reaction will take place in the not very remote future. The present stock of domestic consists principally of short staple and Lambs' Wool; but there is a fair supply of South American offering." From Philadelphia, the advices are of less firmness, the *Price Current*, of that city, reporting "less confidence on the part of holders. The manufacturers operate with caution, and manifest no disposition to purchase beyond present exigencies. Prices of woolen fabrics are relatively lower than of the raw material." From Michigan, we hear of a freer movement in Wool at from 55c.@58c. for the best samples.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been quoted stronger on Grain, which has been offered pretty freely, while room has been in rather limited supply, especially for prompt use. There was more call for accommodations for Provisions and Oil-cake at about previous figures. In other kinds of Produce a slow movement was reported. In the way of charters, a comparatively light business transpired, rates remaining about as before quoted. The main demand was for vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades. Offers for the Baltic are in less favor with ship-owners, in view of the lateness of the season, and extreme rates are claimed....For Liverpool, the reported engagement since our last, include by steam, 31,000 bushels Corn at 8½d., 7,800 bushels Wheat at 9½d ₱ bushel, 13,500 boxes Cheese at 40s., 170 boxes Bacon at 35s....For London, by sail, 150 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 1,100 tons Oil-cake, in bags, on private terms; and, by steam, 15 tons Grease at 40s....For Bristol, by steam, 4,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms....For an Irish port, direct, a Norwegian bark, 290 tons, with about 1,900 quarters Corn, from Baltimore, at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 263 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d., or if direct, at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter. ....For Bremen, by steam, 8,300 bushels Rye, 200 tcs. Lard, 100 bbls. Beef, 250 pks. other Provisions, and 250 pks. Merchandise, on private terms; and 1,300 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 27s. 6d. ₱ case; also, a German ship, 637 tons, with general cargo, from Baltimore, on the owner's account....For the German Baltic, an American bark, 577 tons, with about 3,750 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Cronstadt, a German bark, 465 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms, and a Norwegian bark, 418 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 10s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by sail, 75 tcs. Lard, at 40s., and by steam, 634 cases Merchandise, at 60s. ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; 15 pks. Tallow at 45s....For a Mediterranean port direct, a British brig, 322 tons, hence with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Genoa, a German brig, 449 tons, with a cargo of Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 35s....For Callao, two barks, with Lumber, reported from Montreal, at 72s. 6d.... For the River Platte, an American brig, 311 tons, with Lumber, reported from Portland, at $19 and primage....For ports in Brazil, an American brig, 223 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Aspinwall, a British bark, 457 tons, reported, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3 ₱ ton, and back, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 11c. ₱ bushel....For New-York, a brig, 400 tons, from Block House, at $3 75; two others, 400 tons each, from Caledonia, at $3 25; and a schooner, with 160,000 feet Lumber, from Gardiner, at $4.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, August 19, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon 51 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards. Quality was generally from common to fair. The lots sold went from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt., on 57 lbs. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade in Beeves was slow. Good Cattle sold off at fair rates, but poor Beeves could not be got rid of. Prices ranged from 10c.@13½c. ₱ lb., with Texan and Cherokee Steers from 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb., weights from 4½ to 9 cwt., on 56 to 59 lbs. to the cwt., net. Sheep and Lambs were fair; the market was over-supplied with poor stock. Sheep sold from 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.; Lambs from 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb. Veals dull at $12 50 ₱ head, with a few at 8½c. ₱ lb. Hogs active from 4½c.@5½c. ₱ lb., live weight; City-dressed from 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Light Pigs at 7c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

Williams & Valentine sold for selves 51 Steers, Ohios, nice Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. S. Healy sold for self 48 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. C. S. Glover sold for self 34 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb. T. Wheeler sold for self 143 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, from 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights from 8 cwt. to 8½ cwt. Also, 65 Steers, Illinois nice smooth Cattle, from 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 25 choice Illinois Steers at $117.50 ₱ head; 5 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, at 13½c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; held on sale 191 Steers, Texans; also, 109 Steers, Illinois. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 202 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 6 cwt. L. Rosenthal sold for self 131 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Martin & Murray sold for selves 48 Steers, Illinois, common to good, from 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Carey & McCaffry sold for selves 49 Steers, state Cattle, common quality, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 148 Illinois Steers, coarse and fat, from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for W. Scully 94 Cherokees, at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; also, for W. B. Doty, 57 Steers, Texans, at 7¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; again, for selves, 125 Steers, Illinois nice Cattle, from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. I. Wright sold, for self, 40 Steers, State and Illinois mixed, from common to good, from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 7½ cwt. T. Gillis sold, for self, 232 Steers, Illinois, from common to choice, from 10¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 7½ cwt. I. & D. Waixel sold, for selves, 191 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale, 126 Steers, Texans. G. W. Vail sold, for self, 18 Steers, Indianas, good Cattle, from 12¼c.@13c. ₱ lb.; weight 7½ cwt.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 203 Sheep, weight 16,540 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 405 Sheep, weight 35,120 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 12 sheep, weight 1,310 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 400 Sheep, weight 31,940 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 164 Sheep, weight 3,060 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 23 Sheep, weight 2,580 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 161 Lambs, weight 12,160 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 8 Lambs, weight 440 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 70 Calves, at $4 ₱ head. P. Lerch sold 289 Lambs, weight 23,060 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 183 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,220 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 283 Indiana Sheep and Lambs, mixed, weight 14,000 lbs., at $5 62¾ ₱ head; 190 coarse Indiana Sheep, weight 14,040 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 151 Sheep, weight 13,840 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 242 Lambs, weight 12,465 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 115 Sheep, weight 8,800 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 30 Lambs, weight 1,940 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 8 Veals, weight 1,290 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 19 Veals at $12 ₱ head; 187 Sheep, weight 15,530 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 491 Sheep, weight 50,460 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 71 Sheep, weight 7,120 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 154 Sheep, weight 14,740 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 125 Sheep, weight 5,850 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 19 Lambs, weight 1,210 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 242 Lambs, weight 15,430 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 131 Lambs, weight 3,110 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 304 Lambs, weight 19,200 lbs., at 8¼c. lb.; 51 Lambs, weight 3,340 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Aug. 17, 1872: 6,241 head of horned Cattle 9,695 Hogs, 3,832 Sheep and Lambs. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 783 head of horned Cattle, 9,687 Hogs, 5,831 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Aug. 19, 1872: 2,859 head of horned Cattle, 30 Cows, 13 Calves, Western stock, 27 Beeves, 5 Cows, 399 Calves, 126 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Aug. 19, 1872: 10,741 Sheep and Lambs, 765 Veals, 116 Bulls, 43 Cows.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid for sound merchantable Produce, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The receipts have been 4,367 pks. for the past three days, and 10,013 pks. for the week. The demand for stock has been on a very moderate scale, as a rule, and almost wholly for the better grades, wanted by the local and near-by trade, which latter qualities have been offered with reserve, and quoted firm as to values. The offerings of other descriptions have been comparatively liberal and rather difficult to place at remunerative prices. There has been no export inquiry of any moment, and but little call from packers. The very warm weather has been against free movements in any line, as well as injurious to the supplies in process of transportation to market. The receipts of Butter since Jan. 1 have been 366,270 pks., against 365,000 pks., same time in 1871; exports, 2,719,260 lbs., against 3,577,859 lbs. same time in 1871. We quote:

State pails, ₱ lb	14 @30
State firkins and half firkins, ₱ lb	14 @28
State firkins and extra selections, ₱ lb	28 @30
State Welsh tubs and half tubs, ₱ lb	14 @28
Western, common to prime, ₱ lb	9 @17
Western selections	18 @20
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb	7½@ 8½

CHEESE—The receipts during the past three days have been 22,907 boxes, and for the week, 43,312 boxes. All the offerings of desirable grades of stock have met with a prompt sale, mainly for export, at very well supported rates, holders generally showing rather more confidence, though not claiming any advance on previous quotations. A steady market is looked for through the current week, on a fairly active movement in most descriptions. The receipts here since Jan. 1 have been 873,580 pks., against 661,000 pks. same time in 1871. Exports, 38,871,909 lbs., against 36,063,283 lbs. the same time in 1871. We quote as follows:

State Factory, extra fine, in small lots	12@12½
State Factory, fair to fine	10@12
State Factory, poor to fair	8@10
State Dairy, ordinary to extra choice	6@11½
Western	6@11½
Skimmed	3@ 7

EGGS—Have been advanced rather sharply on quite moderate offerings of prime to choice marks, which have been in fair request, closing buoyantly. The receipts of the past three days have been 2,036 bbls., and for the week 4,413 bbls.:

State, loss off, ₱ dozen	22@23
New-Jersey and Long Island	23@24
Western	20@22
Canada	21@22

VEGETABLES—Trade has been slow and unsatisfactory, though supplies have been liberal in most instances, and values generally ruling in favor of purchasers.

New Potatoes, ₱ bbl	$1 25@$2 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 25@ 5 00
Onions, new, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 3 50
Onions, ₱ 100 bunches	2 50@ 3 50
Egg Plants, ₱ dozen	1 50@ 1 75
Beets, ₱ basket	1 25@ 1 50
Turnips, ₱ bbl	1 00@ 1 75
Cabbages, new, ₱ 100	5 00@11 00
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	37@ 75
Squashes, ₱ bbl	1 00@ 1 50
Cucumbers, ₱ 100	25@ 37
Green Corn, ₱ 100	50@ 75
Lima Beans, ₱ bag	3 00@ 3 50

POULTRY AND GAME—There has been a moderate call noted for desirable lots of Poultry, prices of which have varied but little. Game dull and somewhat nominal.

Geese, ₱ pair	$1 75@$2 50
Ducks, ₱ pair	75@ 1 12½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16@ 20
Fowls, ₱ lb	15@ 20
Spring Chickens, ₱ lb	18@ 21
Roosters, ₱ lb	10@
Woodcock, ₱ pair	1 25@ 1 50

GREEN FRUITS—Seasonable varieties have been much more freely offered at easier prices, leading to a moderately active trade. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums and Grapes have been more abundant at the ruling figures.

Apples, ₱ bbl	$ 50@$1 75
Peaches, ₱ basket	20@ 1 50
Whortleberries, ₱ bushel	1 00@ 2 25
Watermelons, ₱ 100	6 00@30 00
Nutmeg Melons, ₱ bbl	2 00@ 3 00
Pears, ₱ bbl	1 75@ 4 25
Pears, ₱ crate	2 50@ 4 25
Grapes, ₱ lb	6@ 15
Plums, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 3 50

DRIED FRUITS—There has been a very moderate trade noted in most kinds within our range.

Apples, sliced, ₱ lb	8 @ 13
Apples, quarters, ₱ lb	5 @ 10
Peaches, peeled, ₱ lb	14 @ 18
Peaches, unpeeled, ₱ lb	4 @ 6¼
Blackberries, ₱ lb	9 @ 10
Raspberries, ₱ lb	32 @ 35
Cherries, ₱ lb	18 @ 20
Pea-nuts, domestic, ₱ bushel	$1 00 @$2 00
Pecan-nuts	8½@ 10

BEANS AND PEAS—Have been comparatively dull on the basis of previous quotations. The last sale of a round lot of Canada Peas, in bond, was at 90c. ₱ bushel.

Beans, Marrow, ₱ bushel	$2 50@$3 30
Beans, Medium	1 75@ 3 25
Beans, Kidney, ₱ bushel	2 00@ 3 25
Peas, Canada, ₱ bushel, in bond	90@ 95

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Broom-corn, ₱ lb	$ 3 @$ 9
Brooms, common to extra	2 00 @ 5 50
North River Flax, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
Canadian Flax, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
Spinning Tow, ₱ lb	8 @ 10
Green Tow, ₱ lb	2¾@ 3
Oil-cake, Western, ₱ ton	37 50 @40 00
Oil-cake, City, (gold)	38 00 @40 00
Feed, ₱ ton	20 00 @30 00
Oat-meal	6 75 @ 7 65
Corn-meal, bag-lots, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @ 1 30
Syrup, ₱ gallon	25 @ 1 30
Ginseng	1 00 @ 1 15
Egg Oats, ₱ bushel	40 @ 45
Feathers, Live Geese, ₱ lb	45 @ 75
Castile Soap, ₱ lb	11 @ 11½
Colgate Family Soap, ₱ lb	8¼@
South Am. Mixed Hair, ₱ lb., (gold)	31 @ 32
Western Hog Hair	11 @ 11½
American Horn	2 50 @11 00
Domestic Rags, White, ₱ lb	7½@
Linen Canvas, ₱ lb	5¼@ 5½
Cotton Canvas, ₱ lb	7¼@ 8
Country Mixed Rags, (free of Woolen)	1 @
City, ₱ lb	4 @
Common Paper, ₱ lb	1½@ 1¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Grain in store—Wheat, 219,026 bushels; Corn, 1,492,687 bushels; Rye, 13,939 bushels; Barley, 23,153 bushels; Peas, 717 bushels; Barley-malt, 40,170 bushels. Lake Imports—Flour, 13,013 bbls.; Wheat, 63,115 bushels; Corn, 496,000 bushels; Oats, 141,700 bushels; Barley, 850 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 15,850 bushels; Corn, 145,271 bushels; Oats, 25,239 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Rail shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 53,952 bushels; Corn, 72,350 bushels; Oats, 37,150 bushels; Barley, 2,951 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels; Peas, 300 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Baker's, $8 25@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat dull, nominally; Milwaukee Spring, No. 2, $1 50; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 48; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Michigan, $1 85. Corn dull; no sales worth noting; Prime No. 2 offered at 52c.@52½c.; only 50c. bid. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 37c. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls., at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 50 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull and the market easier; No. 1 Milwaukee Club nominally $1 61; new No. 2 Red Winter Indiana, $1 60. Corn quiet at 58c.@59c. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted, $1 50 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18, Ship-stuffs, $20, Middlings, $22 ₱ ton. Highwines, 91½c.@92c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 43c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—81,000 bushels Wheat, 19,400 bushels Corn, 4,008,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,751,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Flour quiet; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin Family, Extra, $7 50@$7 87½; Minnesota do., $8 50@$9, the latter for choice; Pennsylvania New Wheat do., $8 75@$9 25; Ohio do., $8 50@$9; High Grades, $9 50@$10. Wheat not quite so firm; Red Southern, $1 75; fair and choice Indiana Red, $1 62@$1 65; Amber, $1 70@$1 75; White Kentucky, $1 85. Rye held at 80c. Corn dull; Yellow, 63c.@63½c.; Mixed Western, 62c. Oats dull; Mixed, 44c.; White, 45c. Coffee, Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $14 25. Hams, in pickle, 14c.@14½c.; do., smoked, 16c.@18c. Salted Shoulders, 7c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 21½c.@21⅝c. Whisky unchanged at 95c.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The market was unexpectedly active today and prices advanced ½c.@¾c. Over 6,500 boxes were offered, and 5,000 were sold at 12c.@13c.; one lot was bought at 12⅞c., and one at 13c.; the ruling figures were 12⅛c.@12½c. At Little Falls, 1,100 boxes of private dairy were offered and sold at 11c.@12½c., mostly 11½c.@11¾c. The offering of factory Cheese was about 9,000 boxes, the most of which were sold at 12c.@12½c.; one lot of small fancy Cheese brought 13¼c.; the ruling figures, however, were 12⅛c.@12½c.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—Wheat steady; sales of Extra at $1 67@$1 68; No. 1 at $153; Amber, $1 41. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand at full prices; sales at 35c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bushels; Wheat, 53,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Cotton dull and nominal; Low Middling, 19½c.@19¾c.; net receipts, 149 bales; gross, 149 bales; sales, 61 bales; stock, 6,360 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 19.—Cotton nominal; Middling nominal; net receipts, 9 bales; exports, coastwise, 20 bales; stock, 743 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 19—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 88.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for the account, 93.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅞@93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 88.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 19—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 55c.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—11 A. M.—Cotton—The following are the opening quotations: Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 12s. ₱ cental for California White; 10s. 6d.@11s. 8d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. 2d. for Red Winter. Flour, 28s.@28s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canada. Corn, 27s. 3d. ₱ quarter.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 8d. ₱ cental for Red Western Spring. Provisions—Pork, 47s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for new prime Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

ANTWERP, Aug. 19.—Petroleum, 46⅛f. for fine pale American.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 20, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLE. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—SKETCHES, &c. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

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New-York City.

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We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

It contains—

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.
2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City
3. A collection of Mr. Greeley's writings and sayings concerning the South and the rebellion—showing how he encouraged the South to secede by telling it that there was no power to compel it to remain in the Union; and how, afterward, he cried out for the extermination of Southerners and the wholesale spoliation of their lands.
4. Jake Thompson's letter.
5. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.
6. William Lloyd Garrison's very able letter to Senator Sumner—one of the most effective arguments on the Republican side which the campaign has produced.
7. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's Financial, Indian and Foreign policy.
8. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents—affording a striking contrast to the wild and uncertain crochets of Horace Greeley.
9. A statement of Mr. Greeley's erratic theories on financial questions generally.
10. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.
11. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.
12. An article exhibiting the effect of Grant's policy on the commercial, ship-building and financial interests of the country.
13. Photographs of Greeley's friends, by Greeley himself, including pictures of Augustus Schell, Belmont, Trumbull, Doolittle, S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, John Cochrane, Frank Blair, Horatio Seymour, and the Brooks's.
14. A compilation from Mr. Greeley's writings of his opinions of Gen. Grant.

In addition to the above, the paper contains several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print **250,000** copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

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Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Gen. BANKS has postponed the address to the merchants of New-York, in which he was to explain to them the principles of finance, (a subject on which they are, of course, densely ignorant,) and inform them as to the best method of carrying on their business. How the affairs of "down-town" are to be carried on in the absence of the important assistance promised by Gen. BANKS, we cannot tell, but the postponement of his invaluable lecture does not appear to have affected the general course of the market. There has been no panic. Perhaps we shall be able to get on without him for another week or so, while he explains to the people of Maine the immense "moral progress" indicated by a coalition of which, so far as this City is concerned, HORACE GREELEY and the Tammany gang are at the head.

Senator DOOLITTLE has not yet said that promised "something" which the *Tribune* vaguely intimated that he intended to say. The "organ" has been known in times past to shriek very loudly for explanations in a case like this, but it has neither the courage to condemn nor to whitewash DOOLITTLE. No later than yesterday it took occasion to make some sneaking insinuations against President GRANT, which it darkly hinted were withheld from a delicate consideration for the feelings of the public. We imagine that this snivelling affectation of generosity will be seen through by most people. It would probably be a help toward the comprehension of the science of journalism as professed by FENTON'S young man, to compare the stabs in the dark which he is persistently making at the reputation of the President and his friends, with the wonderful judicial blindness which strikes him when some of the rascals who surround the Tammany candidate are unmasked.

The restraints imposed by honor and decency are not much felt by Democrats and their allies in the present canvass; of which their hounding of the President, and their misrepresentation even of his most insignificant or most laudable acts, are constant illustrations. He and his Cabinet were invited to the Chattanooga celebration. Upon the necessary consultation it was found that public business would not permit the President and any considerable proportion of the Cabinet to be absent from Washington at that time, and so Gen. GRANT replied that he was "compelled most reluctantly" to say that "it is not practicable for *us* to accept the invitation." Whereupon his letter is published, and set forth as "Chattanooga snubbed; having consulted his Cabinet about the visit, the President says he cannot go;" and in one vile quarter it is fitly held up as evidence that "the President refuses something." This is bad enough in itself, and well fitted to sicken one with the profession of journalism—if, indeed, this were legitimate journalism, or legitimate political warfare. But, besides this, there is the fact that for a few weeks past these very newspapers have been nagging and badgering the President and some members of the Cabinet because they left the capital in Midsummer. Determined to speak ill of Gen. GRANT, they vituperate him first because he leaves Washington, there being no reason why he should stay there, and next, because there being reason why he should stay, he refuses to go away.

The straight-forward liberal course of the President's Administration in regard to the civil service is a hard nut for the Democratic journals to crack. Here is one of the foremost of them recounting with glee by the pen of a special correspondent how old JOHN QUINCY ADAMS removed a Collector of the Port at Wilmington merely because he had presided at a political meeting of Mr. ADAMS' supporters. The head of the Department said in regard to the removal that the Government "did not allow its officers to take an active part in political contests." "Some change since then," the correspondent exclaimed. "I should think so," replied the relator. And well he might. The change was begun by the Democratic Party, and the new practice was kept up all through that party's long tenure of power, constantly increasing in its exactions and deteriorating in its morality. It was the Democratic Party that introduced the bad system of levying assessments upon Government salaries, which Gen. GRANT is doing all in his power to break up. But he does not undertake to exercise arbitrary and illegal power in the restraint of the personal rights of individuals. Mr. ADAMS, filled with the leaven of old Federalism, and having some absolute notions about the power of "Government," did so; and his course was tolerated for awhile. President GRANT neither affects the absolutism of the obsolete Federal Party nor winks at the corruption introduced by the obsolescent Democratic Party, but respects rights and enforces right like a true Republican.

Most of our readers have seen ere this Mr. NAST'S clever and biting cartoon in which the conventional representative of Uncle Sam, hearing Herr CARL SCHURZ exclaim, "I am disgusted with American Politics," replies, "Well, stranger, there ain't no law in this country that compels you to stay." Upon this the *Tribune* has the amazing effrontery to comment as "a pictorial invitation to Gen. SCHURZ to go back to Germany, if he does not like Gen. GRANT." To "take the wrong sow by the ear" has been always somewhat characteristic of "Tammany's Own," but this attempt to divert attention from the avowed reason of Herr SCHURZ'S disgust, passes out of the bounds of mere recklessness into those of crafty impudence, as becomes a Fenton professor of journalism. Why was this much-speaking German gentleman disgusted with American politics? Simply because American politics were in such a condition that the nomination of such a man as Mr. GREELEY was possible. It was upon the result of the Cincinnati Convention, and immediately upon the close of that absurd performance, that Herr SCHURZ avowed his disgust with our politics; and, indeed, judged by such an outcome an intelligent foreigner might be pardoned for regarding them with distaste. But what must be our opinion of the foreigner in question, when we find him supporting for the Presidency the very man whose nomination so excited his irrepressible disgust? It would seem that that puts the boot quite on the other leg, and gives American politics the best reason for being disgusted with Herr SCHURZ.

Exit Barnard.

The Court of Impeachment has fitly closed its five weeks' session. GEORGE G. BARNARD, late Justice of the Supreme Court, has been found guilty on twenty-six out of the thirty-nine articles of the comprehensive indictment preferred against him. By a unanimous vote of the Court, the charges proven against him have been judged sufficient to warrant his removal, and by a vote of 33 to 2 he has been disqualified from holding in all time coming, any office, place or trust derived directly or indirectly from the people of the State of New-York. The chief accusations which have been brought home to BARNARD are these: Four different injunctions in the Heath and Raphael suits against the Erie Railway Company are declared to have been issued in wanton contempt of law and "with willful and corrupt partiality toward JAMES FISK, Jr., JAY GOULD, and others." On three separate counts BARNARD has been convicted of judicial action instigated by a willful and corrupt intent to favor FISK, Jr., and to harass and oppress the Union Pacific Railroad Company. One of the articles under this head has been found not proven. The unlawful and arbitrary orders granted with reference to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad suits are charged under eleven separate articles. Seven of these, including the one relating to the injunction granted in FISK'S house, whither BARNARD had been summoned from his mother's sick bed, have been found proven; the remaining four have been found not proven. In the orders issued at the suit of AARON S. BRIGHT against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, BARNARD has been found guilty on four separate counts, either of favoritism to IRA SHAFFER, plaintiff's counsel, or of wronging and oppressing the Railway Company, or of both.

In addition to these most notorious and perhaps most widely injurious of the illegal acts of BARNARD having received the seal of judicial condemnation, he has been convicted of unlawful and corrupt intent to benefit his friends JACOB STANWOOD and RUFUS ANDREWS, by signing an unlawful and threatening order, requiring the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to pay these parties certain moneys alleged to have been due them. He has also been convicted of a corrupt and partial intent to favor his personal and political friend, TOM FIELDS, by refusing, without jurisdiction and contrary to statute, alimony to FIELDS' divorced wife. Finally, he has been found guilty on four separate counts of aiding and participating in the corrupt conspiracy of FRED. A. LANE and others to defraud the stockholders of the New-York Pier and Warehousing Company. Among the articles found not proven is that charging corrupt conduct in receiving presents from FISK & GOULD, that stigmatizing the order in regard to the lease of the Olympic Theatre as corrupt and partial, and that amplifying upon the effect of BARNARD'S unseemly conduct and indecent and obscene language while in the discharge of his judicial functions.

The gain to reform and good government involved in the removal and disqualification of GEORGE G. BARNARD can only be fully appreciated by remembering how fatal to both would have been his acquittal. As the impeachment articles put it, the acts of BARNARD on the Supreme Court Bench have resulted in "the impairment of the material prosperity of the State of New-York, in its commercial, financial and general business interests," and have been "to the great scandal and reproach of the said Court, and of the justice of the State of New-York." But that material injury and the extent of that moral and legal wrong would have become tenfold greater had it been demonstrated that the highest judicial tribunal of the state was unequal to the task of extirpating this leprosy from the body-politic. It was shame enough to this community to have sat still for nearly four years, while the Bench of the Supreme Court was disgraced by the language and manners of a rowdy, and by decisions as arbitrary and tyrannical as could have been issued from any robbers' den. To have reinstated this man once more in the seat of justice would have done in the future infinitely more to debauch the Bar, to depress the standard of public morality, and to defeat the ends of good government in this City than all that BARNARD, CARDOZO, MCCUNN and their satellites have been able to do in the past.

The Senators and the Justices of the Court of Appeals who have pronounced a righteous judgment upon BARNARD, have earned, therefore, no common claim upon the gratitude of all good citizens. The judicial indorsement of two-thirds, and those by far the most important of the articles of impeachment, is a very sufficient testimony to the skill with which they were drawn, as also to the painstaking industry and signal ability with which they were presented and sustained. The result of this trial interposes a check of the most powerful character to the growing degeneracy of Court and Bar, and demonstrates also that there still exists a level of character and talent from which both may rise to an elevation worthy of the great names of the past and the momentous necessities of the future. To us who have waged for years unrelenting war against BARNARD and all the corruption that he represented and fostered, it is matter for special gratification that our severest strictures should have been so abundantly justified. We warred against BARNARD, the Judge, and now that he has been reduced to a position where his contempt of justice and his foul-mouthed ribaldry are alike impotent against the public weal, we leave BARNARD, the disgraced citizen, to the obscurity he has so richly merited, and the contempt with which all honest men must ever regard his memory. With BARNARD'S conviction the work of judicial reform has, to a certain extent, become a rounded whole. The Bar Association has accomplished what it undertook to do, and can address itself to the fresh tasks which invite its hand, with a new lease of public confidence, and with all the prestige of success. We accept this latest triumph as a good augury for the progress of that Municipal reform to which BARNARD was so powerful a barrier. We trust it may help to strengthen the hopes and encourage the efforts of all who are honestly laboring to rescue the City and State of New-York from the régime of fraud and misgovernment, of which too many representatives still remain.

A Word to Southern Democrats.

When men forsake parties with which they have previously acted, they almost always declare either that the ends for which the forsaken organization was formed have been attained, or that those ends can best be served in another and opposition party. Mr. GREELEY has forsaken the Republican Party on one or both of these grounds, and his usefulness to the Democrats is fairly to be gauged by his influence in the party to which he formerly belonged. Without pausing to inquire into the justification of his apostacy, we will proceed to examine the merits of his claims, premising that good Democratic authority can be given, not only for the method, but even for the text of the examination. We courteously invite all Democrats, and especially all Southern Democrats, to consider this exhibit, and to judge for themselves of the truth of its statements and the likelihood of its prophecies.

HORACE GREELEY, who aspires to be the nineteenth President of the United States, preached the right of secession, and then most furiously urged the slaughter of those he had helped to mislead into its practice. Can Democrats, and especially Southern Democrats, trust such a man? HORACE GREELEY clamored for the enactment of the Kuklux law, by which the habeas corpus was suspended, and, according to the bitter complaint of one of their most eloquent advocates, by which "the people of the South on any negro's word were laid in prison or driven into exile." Can Southern Democrats trust such a man? When ANDREW JOHNSON, whether from generous or selfish motives, attempted to shield the people of the South from further disaster, HORACE GREELEY screamed for his impeachment, in the language of the same advocate, "with a ferocity disgraceful to human nature;" and when JOHNSON was acquitted, GREELEY instantly charged every Republican Senator who voted for acquittal with corrupt motives, and asserted that some of them had received bribes in money for their votes. Can the South trust such a nature as this? Not content with hounding on the Government to the sharpest and most terrible measures against the *men* of the Confederacy, who were only doing what he had taught them they were right to do, HORACE GREELEY allowed his journal to recommend the persecution of Southern women and children. Can Southerners, whether Democrats or not, trust such a man?

Is there real danger that a majority of Democrats, and especially Southern Democrats, will deliberately incur this risk? We hope not, and so stanch a Democrat as Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, is sure not—as witness the following extract from his late great speech, made at Terre Haute:

"I think I understand the heart of the laboring people, who compose the great majority of the Democratic Party, and I hazard nothing in saying that, *even if Mr. Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore, and every Democrat of distinction, whether in public or private life, from one ocean to the other, should support him,* HE WOULD NOT RECEIVE AN AVERAGE OF MORE THAN FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE DEMOCRATIC VOTES OF THE UNITED STATES. This I as firmly believe as I do that the sun will rise to-morrow. And if the madness and folly of the hour should consummate his nomination, I am willing my judgment may be tested hereafter by the record I make here to-night."

Whatever may be said of Mr. GREELEY'S fidelity to principle, we need not enlarge on that of Mr. VOORHEES, or insist that what he has once so solemnly asserted he firmly believes and will stand to. He has put on record his conviction, and it is shared by numbers of the most sagacious men of his party. The fact that there are many who admit GREELEY'S weakness and instability and his savage rancor toward the South, but argue that he is the sole alternative as against GRANT—ought to go, and, we believe, will go, for less and less as the canvass progresses. For, with time, the subject is more closely studied, more exactly weighed, and it is impossible with intelligent people to doubt the result. That Gen. GRANT fought against the Southern Confederacy is true, but he was always a generous antagonist, and has never, during peace and in the political sense, shown himself an enemy to the Southern people. Five years ago he was bitterly denounced for his magnanimity toward the South, and the worst of his assailants was a Massachusetts Senator who is now for GREELEY. Gen. GRANT was censured for his liberal terms to PEMBERTON at Vicksburg; he was attacked more virulently still for his treatment of Gen. LEE and his army at Appomattox, and when LEE was subsequently threatened by the law, GRANT nobly came forward and insisted that the Confederate chief should be protected.

The fact is, that in every instance where he has acted from his own heart and brain, Gen. GRANT has shown toward the South the most lenient and kindly spirit, and there has not been a measure bearing any semblance of harshness during his Administration to which he has not been acrimoniously urged by Mr. GREELEY himself, and those who now act most conspicuously with him. We ask, and indeed challenge, the closest scrutiny of the records in support of statements which no Democrat of whatever section who cherishes self-respect can afford at this juncture to disregard; and we are confident that the more searching that scrutiny is, and the more rigid are the deductions made from it as regards honest purpose, generous dealing, and unsectional patriotism, the worse it will be for Mr. GREELEY and the better for the Republican cause against which he is arrayed.

The Dangers of the Surf.

Two persons were drowned at Long Branch on Saturday last, and on Sunday six were drowned at Rockaway. A Summer never passes without accidents of this sort, and the complete list of those who have fallen victims to the fatal undertow which is found at all the sea-beaches in the neighborhood of New-York would be appalling. Is it not time that more effective measures were taken to prevent this annual loss of life?

To a certain extent those who are drowned while bathing in the surf are to be blamed for their carelessness. There seems to be a conviction in the minds of most people that the sea is rendered tame and gentle by the familiarity with which it is treated by the countless troops of bathers who daily plunge into the New-Jersey and Long Island surf. They argue that because persons who know how to bathe are rarely, if ever, drowned, therefore persons who cannot swim, and who are not sufficiently familiar with the surf to know how to avoid the undertow, always found where the beach is steep, can trust themselves with impunity to the embrace of the ocean. As well might the casual spectator at a wild-beast show fancy that he could safely enter the lions' den because the professional lion-tamer has accomplished the same feat without danger. To those who cannot swim, or who are unaccustomed to the surf, it is safe to say that surf-bathing, as now managed at sea-side watering-places, is always accompanied with danger. And yet men and women, who have never before smelt salt water, rush into the surf without the slightest sense of danger. Not understanding how to breast the breakers, they are knocked down like animated nine-pins, and fancy that the unexpected swallowing of a little salt water is the only possible unpleasant result that they have to dread. It is true that in most cases they are carried up the beach by the rushing surf, but occasionally the under-tow seizes them, and they disappear from sight, to be washed up lifeless a few hours later.

To save the lives of these thoughtless people, lines are stretched from the beach to anchors submerged a few rods below low-water mark. In most cases these lines are a delusion and a snare. The water where they are placed is either so shallow that no one can obtain a bath while clinging to them, or so deep that the surf is sure to sweep a person of average strength from his hold. While they are not entirely useless, and have doubtless saved a considerable number of persons from drowning, they are of absolutely no use whatever to the reckless and ignorant people who fancy it is "such fun" to be knocked down by the surf. These persons pay no attention to the life-lines until they are carried beyond their depth, and they then find that the lines are sunk so far beneath the surface of the water as to be only so many aids to rapid drowning.

It would appear obvious to any intelligent man, that what is needed to prevent silly and reckless people from drowning, is the constant presence, just outside the line of breakers, of a well-manned life-boat. It is not sufficient that a life-boat is within reach, unless it is manned by men who are strong swimmers, and who are ready to jump over-board and rescue drowning persons. Had boats, so manned, been on the watch at Long Branch and Rockaway, the distressing accidents of Saturday and Sunday would not have taken place.

The sea-beach is the lure by which the hotels of sea-side watering-places are filled. The landlords offer, by advertisement, safe and pleasant surf bathing to their patrons. Is it not their duty to make good their offer by rendering the bathing as free from danger as possible? The cost of keeping a life-boat in constant service would be small in comparison with the exorbitant sums which the landlords daily receive from their customers. The law compels steam-boat companies to provide for the safety of their passengers. If the sea-side landlords will not voluntarily take the most obvious precautions to save their guests from drowning, cannot the law compel them to fulfill this plain duty to the public?

A Reminiscence.

Two of the supporters of the Democratic candidate were not always on the same agreeable terms with each other that would seem to be implied by their present relationship. These persons are Messrs. SUMNER and TRUMBULL. On the 21st day of January, 1870, a bill for the readmission of Virginia into the Union was under discussion in the Senate. The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* at that time furnished a pretty lively account of a passage between the two Senators above named.

Mr. TRUMBULL spoke about two hours, dividing the time between the bill under consideration and "a most scathing and bitter attack upon Senator Sumner. He charged Mr. SUMNER with inconsistency in his arguments and votes, as overbearing and insulting in his manner and assuming powers and authority and making pretensions that did not belong to him. He further charged that the measures of Congress which secured negro suffrage were passed without the aid of Mr. SUMNER."

This observation of TRUMBULL'S, though made two years ago, receives confirmation from GARRISON'S criticism on Mr. SUMNER'S claim to be considered "the special advocate of the rights" of the colored people. GARRISON gives the Senator to understand that his assumption in this respect is one which justice and becoming modesty would have led him to disclaim, even if he meant only to describe his Congressional career.

But to return to the quarrel between the Cassius and Brutus of the Senate Chamber "Mr. SUMNER retorted among other things that the gentleman had not only fought the first proposition to give the colored men the right to vote, but was on record as opposed to the present plan of reconstruction, the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, and as the bitter opponent of all the great measures of Congress which secured to the Republican Party the advantages in position which it holds."

The *Tribune* of that date, not then being resolved to break up the Republican Party, and bring the Democrats back into power, nor to suffer belligerent Senators to do it, expressed its disgust at seeing two of the most distinguished members of the Senate engaged in calling each other names before the whole country. It recapitulated: "Mr. TRUMBULL commented on Mr. SUMNER'S effrontery and assurance, described him as an impracticable obstacle in the way of legislation, complained of his *false statements*, and in general made him out a very unpleasant body. Mr. SUMNER replied that a bird flew in the air, that a fish swam in the sea, and that as for himself he would not be drawn into personalities. Five minutes afterward the chair called him to order for describing Mr. TRUMBULL'S speech as an outpouring of his venom."

We submit whether, in the light of more recent events, Mr. TRUMBULL did not draw the more truthful picture of the two. The entire trio were then at variance, the two Senators characterizing each other dispitefully, and the editor freely castigating both. But some intervening misery has put them all into the same trundle-bed together, where remorseless hate and insane ambition are pillowed in sweet repose. The people will not be misled or betrayed by putting their trust in either or all of them.

Dreadful! Dreadful!

There is no end to the little contemptible attacks that are made upon the President by men who act, if they do not say, "anything to beat Grant." He is now held responsible for the cost of keeping up the Executive Mansion and its surroundings, particularly the latter—a matter of which he probably knows, and about which he probably cares, as much as that vague individual, "the general reader" of newspapers. It is alleged as a crime against the President that the expenditure in question, as estimated for the year 1872-3, will be fully one hundred per cent. more than the actual expenditure during the year 1867-8, when Mr. JOHNSON was President. A brief examination of the estimate will show the real value of the facts alleged, and the spirit in which they are brought forward. The estimated expenditure is $176,500, which sounds large. But when the principal items that go to make up this sum are considered, it is seen to be no affair of the President's at all. They are as follows:

Lighting Executive Mansion and Capitol	$45,000
Lighting grounds around Executive Mansion	1,000
Lighting Lincoln-square	500
Lighting Lafayette-square	1,000
Lighting Franklin-square	1,000
Lamp-lighters, gas-fitting and plumbing	15,000
Work on Executive-avenue	40,000
Improvement and repairs in Lafayette-square	30,000
Manure and cartage for public grounds	5,000
Total	$138,500

Here we have $138,500 of the $176,500 as the estimated cost of improvements and expenses upon public squares, and streets, which are of no more importance to the President than to any other citizen of the United States who may be in Washington. And this is "Gen. GRANT'S extravagance!" Next we shall have him charged with any expense the city or the District may be put to by reason of the railways that bring office-seekers to the White House.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is a matter of common rumor that the steam-boats of the two rival lines that carry passengers to and from Harlem by way of the East River, are in the daily habit of racing. Allusions are constantly made in the daily journals to exciting races which are alleged to have taken place between these boats, and passengers on the Brooklyn ferries constantly witness the struggles of one steamer to outstrip its antagonist. The average passenger is, strange to say, by no means opposed to a steam-boat race, and he usually takes an idiotic delight in the superior speed of the boat on which he may happen to be. When, however, the boiler bursts, he is the first to denounce the outrageous recklessness of the officers. There is a law against the racing of passenger steam-boats, and there ought to be at least one patron of the Harlem steam-boats sufficiently public-spirited to see that it is enforced. Some of these days we shall have a second *Westfield* disaster on the East River, unless these steam-boat Captains can be made to respect the law.

Of course there is no use in grumbling about the heat, but it is idle to deny that the weather has horribly deteriorated since the death of MERRIAM. The Signal Service Bureau is doubtless vastly more scientific than was the sage of Brooklyn Heights, and its splendid collection of thermometers, barometers, hygrometers, and other polysyllabic instruments is decidedly more imposing than was the old-fashioned Farenheit thermometer and the well-worn night-glass of MERRIAM. Nevertheless, the fact remains that while MERRIAM surveyed the heavens and shied slippers at the cats on Brooklyn housetops, the weather was regular and reasonable. Now, that the Signal Service Bureau has its hundreds of men in eligible observatories, taking all sorts of scientific observations, we are baked under the intense, prolonged and unprecedented heat of the present Summer. It would be rash to say that the Bureau is responsible for this state of things; still, we cannot help remembering the cool and placid days of MERRIAM.

The cable informed us the other day that Col. GRANT, the companion of SPEKE in his last African expedition, had called in question the conclusions of LIVINGSTONE as to the sources of the Nile. Now one need not have actually explored Africa to know that when LIVINGSTONE asserted the probability that the great lacustrine river discovered by him flowed into the Nile through the Bahr El Ghazal he made an undoubted mistake. Since LIVINGSTONE left England the Bahr El Ghazal has been thoroughly explored and its sources perfectly well ascertained. It is therefore certain that no river such as LIVINGSTONE discovered flows into the Nile through that particular gate. That the great traveler makes mistakes sometimes is evident by his reckless improvements on the text of HERODOTUS. The latter never said that the Nile flowed from four fountains. He did indeed say that the secretary of Minerva's temple told him that the Nile rose near Syene, where two fountains existed, one flowing north and the other south. HERODOTUS, however, went to the place indicated and found that the two fountains did not exist. If LIVINGSTONE does not return until he has found the "four fountains of HERODOTUS," he will end his days in Africa.

Californians have not hitherto been in the habit of giving us credit for the possession of what they term "big things;" but it seems that they have at last got over the impression that we have none, and are now willing to concede the fact that there are armies of "huge women in the East" who, as if agitated by a common impulse, have this season taken it into their "ponderous heads" to overrun all the fashionable watering-places. To a special correspondent of one of the San Francisco newspapers is due the "honor" of having made this surprising discovery. Lest, however, any painful doubt might be occasioned as to the truth of his statement, he seeks the aid of a "cynical friend," who has a singular faculty for bridging over difficulties. The tremendous size of the women this person attributes to "gross living doing nothing and eating like pigs." For the purpose of giving more *weight* to this vivid picture, the correspondent adds: "I saw at least a dozen of these Amazons on a hotel piazza at Richfield Springs, the other evening, and thought what an opportunity NAST had missed."

The invention of a new religion is the favorite trade of lazy and covetous impostors. We have hitherto supposed that our own JOE SMITH had been reasonably successful in that line, but his religion is not to be compared, in point of simplicity and profit, with a religion recently invented by a Russian monk. The cardinal principles of the new Russian doctrine are, that no one can enter heaven without sin, and that women should cut off their back hair and present it to the church. The first dogma made it easy for the monk to obtain converts, and the second proved a rich mine of revenue to him. The price of hair in Russia is just now very high, and the tresses which the imposter obtained from his female dupes readily found a market. Unfortunately for him he has been arrested by the police, and his female adorers are hence obliged to possess their hair in patience until he is again at large.

The efforts of "liberal" Christians in California to gather the Chinese settlers into the fold have not been very satisfactory. The chief experiment of this nature, it appears, was made by some members of the Third Congregational Church of San Francisco. Several months ago, a class of the most intelligent Mongolians that could be found was organized and taught the rudiments of the English language. Religious instruction was then given. A short time since, the leaders in the movement thought that their pupils were in a sufficient state of advancement to admit of being allowed to worship in the church every Sunday. When this fact was announced, it became evident that there would be bitter opposition to such a scheme. A vote was taken soon afterward, the result of which showed that fifty-two members were in favor of admission and eighteen against it. The minority then went to work with so much vigor that it was agreed to postpone the "formal welcome" for six months. The pastor did everything in his power to produce harmony among his flock, but succeeded so badly that he was finally induced to tender his resignation. The opposing factions are now left to fight it out among themselves. Meanwhile the poor converts, who seem to have been temporarily abandoned by both sides, are not likely to continue to entertain a very exalted opinion of the faith they have espoused.

MOSBY ON GREELEY.

His Views on the Presidential Canvass—What He Thinks of Greeleyism—Interesting Facts from a Southern Standpoint.

The following letter from Col. John S. Mosby, of Warrenton, Va., written to a gentleman of this City, has been handed us for publication. It contains some facts and statements that will be found interesting:

WARRENTON, Va., Aug. 18, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th inst. has been received, inviting me to speak in the City of New-York on the questions of the Presidential canvass. I cannot accept your invitation now, as all the time I can spare from professional duties will be more efficiently employed in my own State in exposing the fraud and delusion of this last *sham*—Greeleyism. I can see in the election of Horace Greeley no relief from any of the evils from which the Southern people are suffering, but rather an aggravation of them all. It is true we have been plundered by carpet-baggers, as you have by Tammany thieves; but as the intelligence of the South was made the footstool of ignorance, by the policy of which Greeley was the foremost advocate and defender, and which he proposes to perpetuate, how can his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Union relieve us? Carpet-baggers have attained power through local majorities. Does he, as President, propose to overrule them? If so, what then becomes of his boasted "local self-government?" I have just read his speech at Portland, in which, while justifying the Kuklux law as necessary to repress violence and disorder, he says that there never would have arisen any occasion for such a law if amnesty had been granted to the South. Now, this is one of those plausible sophistries with which Greeley has succeeded in gulling both North and South. Amnesty means nothing more than relief from the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, (which Greeley advocated,) which only excluded certain classes from *holding office, but not from voting.* Do the Hamptons, the Pickens and the Prestons, who governed South Carolina in the days of her glory, stand any better chance now of being elected to office than before the passage of the Amnesty bill? The condition of South Carolina can never be changed until Greeley's policy is reversed—his denunciation of carpet-baggers is all *bruttum fulmen*—his promises are a cheat and a snare

"That mock the woe that lurks beneath,
Like roses o'er a sepulchre."

Which of the lost rights of the South does he propose to restore? A Greeleyite will answer "trippingly on the tongue," local self-government and universal suffrage—which only means—negro supremacy. How will he get rid of carpet baggers? Is he going to do as he says the Kuklux do—spirit them away? or with all his professed horror of military power, is he going to play the part of Cæsar or Cromwell—expel them *vi et armis* from places to which they have been elected? As all that he offers us is a "Greeley pill," from the effects of which we have too long been suffering, I beg to be permitted to decline it; for while it may be "sweet on the tongue" it will certainly be "bitter in the belly." I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JNO. S. MOSBY.

Western Enthusiasm.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that nowhere in the Union is Greeley's nomination received with more enthusiasm than in the Western States, the home of the pioneer and hardy settler.—*Albany Argus.*

It must be in the West that this surprising enthusiasm is found, if anywhere. We perceive no proofs of its existence in other parts. It has been sought for East, North and South, in vain. There is much doubt respecting its prevalence in the West. The *Free Press* itself does not claim an immeasurable amount in that section, but only declares that there is "more" in the Western States than in the others.

Now let us hear what a competent witness says on the subject, he having had some excellent opportunities for observation. We have every reason to believe that there is a high degree of enthusiasm in the West, but it is of a different kind from that described by the Detroit paper. Gen. Wilson has been visiting in Indiana—a Western State. Let us hear him:

Senator Wilson says that, "out West the enthusiasm and earnestness are such as I have never seen. I find one very obeying sign, too, everywhere, and that is that the vast majority of our young men are Republicans. In Indiana there are electioneering regiments with a regular Grant uniform and mounted, who are doing a splendid service in animating and rousing all loyal men and friends of good government to a sense of their duty. All of those organizations are composed of young men, most of whom served in the war and helped to save the Union."

Another Name to be Erased from the Greeley Rolls.

Ex-United States Senator O. P. Stearns, of Minnesota, hastens to deny the published report that he favors the election of Greeley. How he stands he states in vigorous language thus: "I have only to say that I never had any intention of supporting Mr. Greeley, and never knowingly gave any one any reason to suppose I had. I believe the Republican Party is the only party now in existence which has sufficient coherency, sagacity and courage to administer the Government successfully and at the same time grapple with and correctly solve the great questions which every man of ordinary foresight can see lie just ahead, and believing that, I expect to give my vote and whatever influence I have in support of the party and its nominees."

EXIT BARNARD.

The Unjust Judge Removed from Office and Disqualified.

Scene in the Court Room—The Vote on Each Article—The Vote on Removal Unanimous—Only Two Object to Disqualification.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The High Court of Impeachment closed its labors today, after a session of thirty-six working days held almost continuously. During the session the attendance of members has been pretty full, there being always more than two-thirds present, but today it was larger than any previous occasion, every member being in his place except Chief-Judge Church, who was too ill to appear; Senator Ames, who is still confined to his house by dangerous illness; Senator Tweed, whose moral health would not permit him to appear, even to serve a friend; Senator Hardenburgh, who is dead, and Senator Woodin, who excused himself at the beginning of the proceedings on account of the illness of his wife. It was expected that the latter would have presented himself in time to vote on the final resolution, as he might have done intelligently by a perusal of the evidence from day to day. By his failure to do so he has lost a share in the reputation for honor, ability and courage which the other members of the Court have gained by their action of today. He has lost, too, a share in that gratitude which a long-suffering people will feel toward men who have proved themselves worthy of a sacred trust and have dared to do their duty in the face of influences more powerful than have ever before been exerted upon a Court of Justice. There have been times in the progress of this struggle when good men faltered, and when it seemed as if justice could alone be wrought upon the tyrants of the Judiciary Ring, by a return to the principles of those days when both public and private wrongs were righted by the red hand of violence. But those who had faith in Republican institutions, in the immutable will of a free people, never doubted the ultimate triumph of truth, and today proves the wisdom of their confidence.

None but those to whom the law is a perpetual threat will begrude the $1,500 a day, nor the time and labor which it has cost, to teach again the oft-repeated lesson that justice is patient because she knows the end. That the Court was guided in its actions solely by what it felt to be its duty, even the respondent will admit; for there were some who voted to inflict upon him the full penalty of the law who are known to entertain for him personally sentiments of friendly regard.

The proceedings in the Court-room being secret, no very accurate description can be given of them, but they are said to have been of a very interesting and affecting nature. The question of removal created no discussion, inasmuch as all minds were satisfied of the guilt of the respondent on the evidence; but the question of disqualification gave rise to a long and earnest debate. Judge Allen went over the case, and after showing the extremity of the guilt proven against the respondent, he claimed that it was entirely incompatible with the duty of the Court to pass any but the heaviest sentence provided by the Constitution. Judge Grover followed in the same strain, giving the weight of his character for legal and moral excellence in favor of disqualification. Judge Peckham also spoke on the same subject, indorsing the views of his associates. Judges Folger, Rapallo and Andrews did not speak, but simply voted aye. Senator Johnson, when his name was called, said he looked upon removal as a terrible penalty, sufficient to atone forever the crimes shown here, and for the sake of the charity he felt for the respondent he was not disposed to extend to disqualification, and should therefore vote no. No remarks were made after this until Senator Lord was called. He also voted no—giving much the same reasons as those of Johnson. With these two exceptions every member present voted to include disqualification in the sentence. The Clerk then read off the names and announced the votes as yeas 33, nays 2. The doors were then opened and the result given to the public. Inasmuch as it was very uncertain that the Court would be able to finish its labors today, there were scarcely any persons present besides the reporters, so that what excitement existed was confined to those who were able to restrain its exhibition more than an ordinary audience would have been. Judge Barnard was not present, nor were his counsel, unless some of those who had labored hard during the trial to corruptly influence the members, and who now that their efforts have failed, speak of them as "bloodhounds," can be considered his counsel. Several Senators other than those mentioned took occasion before voting to express their deep sympathy with the respondent, and their regret that they were thus compelled to sacrifice feeling to duty. The proceedings were conducted with great solemnity, and many an eye was dimmed with tears while the vote was being taken, and hours afterward upon the street many countenances bore traces of the painful struggle passed through in that secret consultation. Thus ended the first, and haply the last, impeachment of a Supreme Court Judge within this century.

The Vote of the Members of the Court on Each Article.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The doors of the Court of Impeachment were opened about 2½, and the result of the Court was made public, as follows:

Judge Allen was excused from voting on the articles from fifth to nineteenth, both inclusive, and Judge Peckham on articles from ninth to nineteenth, owing to their having participated in the cases referred to. Chief-Justice Church was detained from the Court by illness today, and Senators Ames and Woodin were also absent all through the session.

On article 1, which has reference to the order in the case brought by John Nye against the Erie Railway Company, enjoining that Company to close its books against the transfer of the Heath & Raphael stock, the vote stood: Guilty—President Beach, Chief-Justice Church, Judges Allen, Grover, Peckham, Folger, Andrews, Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, O'Brien, Perry, Wiesmann, Tiemann, Wagner, Robertson, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood.
NOT GUILTY—Judge Rapallo, Senators Murphy, Palmer.

On article 2, which had reference to the order in the case of Fiske and White against the Erie Railway Company concerning the same stock, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 3, which had reference to the same matter, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 4, which had reference to the order issued in the case of Fiske and Earle against John Benjamin Heath and others, wherein Charles Robinson was appointed receiver of the Heath and Raphael stock, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 5, referring to the order restraining the Union Pacific Railroad Company from holding an election, the vote stood all guilty. Judge Allen excused, as stated above.

On article 6, referring to the order appointing Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., receiver of the bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, the vote stood the same as last.

On article 7, referring to the order directing said receiver Tweed to force open the safe of the Union Pacific Railroad, the vote stood guilty—President Beach, Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood.
NOT GUILTY—Chief-Justice Church, Judge Peckham, Senators Johnson, O'Brien, Tiemann.

On article 8, referring to the fact that after the Union Pacific Railroad case had been removed to the United States Circuit Court, the above orders were issued. The vote stood all not guilty.

On article 9, referring to the order, restraining Joseph H. Ramsey and others from acting as President and Directors of the Susquehanna Railroad, the vote stood:
GUILTY—Senators Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Dickinson, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Perry, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood.
NOT GUILTY—President Beach, Chief-Justice Church, Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Cock, Foster, Harrower, Johnson, Lord, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann.

On article 10, referring to the order directing W. L. M. Phelps, Secretary of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, to refrain from transferring stock belonging to towns Oneonta and Worcester, the vote stood:
GUILTY—Senators Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Dickinson, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, Madden, Perry, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood.
NOT GUILTY—President Beach, Chief-Justice Church, Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Senators Adams, Baker, Cock, Foster, Harrower, Johnson, Lord, McGowan, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann.

On article 11, referring to the order appointing Fisk and Counter receivers in same case, the vote stood:
GUILTY—Judges Folger, Andrews, Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood.
NOT GUILTY—President Beach, Chief-Judge Church, Judges Grover and Rapallo, Senators Harrower, Johnson, Lord, O'Brien, Palmer.

On article 12, referring to the order directing the Sheriff and others to refrain from interfering with Fisk and Counter as receivers, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 13, referring to the writs of assistance issued in this case, the vote stood the same as the last vote.

On article 14, charging that defendant granted an order directing no interference with the execution of the writ of assistance," irregularly, without jurisdiction, and contrary to law," the vote stood all guilty, except Chief Judge Church and Judge Grover.

On article 15, charging that the order issued in the same case to set aside an order issued by Judge Peckham, was issued contrary to law, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 16, referring to the order making Wm. J. A. Fuller receiver of the Groesbeck stock of same road, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 17, referring to the writ of assistance commanding Sheriff of New-York to put Fuller in possession of this stock the vote stood all guilty.

On article 18, referring to the order arresting Ramsay, Smith, Pruyn and Phelps, the vote stood:
GUILTY.—Senators Allen, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Perry.
NOT GUILTY.—President, Beach, Chief Judge Church, Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Senators Adams, Baker, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Harrower, Johnson, Lord, Madden, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood and J. Wood.

On article 19, charging conspiracy between Barnard and Fisk and others. In these cases the vote stood, all Not guilty.

On article 20, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould, or others, made presents to Barnard of $1,000 to his child on one occasion, and of chairs valued at $500 on another, the vote stood Guilty—President Beach, Judge Grover, Senators Allen, Benedict, Foster, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Perry, Wagner, D. P. Wood.
NOT GUILTY.—Chief Judge Church, Judges Allen, Peckham, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo; Senators Adams, Baker, Bowen, Chatfield, Cock, Dickinson, Graham, Harrower, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Weismann, Winslow, T. Wood.

On article 21, referring to the injunction on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company applied for by Aaron J. Bright, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 22, charging that this order was not duly verified on only $250 security, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 23, referring to the order making James W. Sweeney receiver of this Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 24, referring to the fact that Sweeney was made manager as well as receiver of the Road, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 25, referring to the order leasing the Olympic Theatre to James E. Hays, the vote stood:
GUILTY—Judge Folger, Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Chatfield, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Perry, Wagner, D. P. Wood.
NOT GUILTY.—President Beach, Chief Judge Church, Judges Grover, Peckham, Andrews and Rapallo, Senators Benedict, Bowen, Cock, Harrower, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Weismann, Winslow and J. Wood.

On article 26, referring to the order to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to pay a certain debt or suffer imprisonment, the vote stood the same as the last vote, with Senator's O'Brien and Tiemann absent.

On article 27, referring to the order restraining the closing of Tammany Hall, the vote stood, all not guilty.

On article 28, referring to excessive allowance in the receiver case of Terrence Farley and D. P. Ingraham, the vote stood:
GUILTY—Judges Grover, Peckham, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood.
NOT GUILTY—President Beach, Chief Judge Church, Judge Allen, Senators Harrower, Johnson, Lord, Tiemann, J. Wood.

On article 30, referring to the discharge of registrars of voters arrested on a charge of false registration, the vote stood all not guilty, except Senators Benedict, Chatfield, Wagner, Weismann and D. P. Wood, who voted guilty.

On article 31, referring to the charge of excessive allowance in case of Shepard against Thompson, Tighe and Duffe, the vote stood, all not guilty.

On Article 32, referring to the order in the case of Frederick A. Lane against John Doe and Richard Roe, whicy was improper, the vote stood all guilty.

On Article 33, referring to the order directing the Pier and Warehouse Company to make a report of their election, the vote stood all guilty.

On Article 34, referring to the order making Nathaniel A. Prentiss receiver of this Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 35, referring to the order to arrest Thomp. D. Sherwood, of this Company, for contempt, the vote stood, all guilty.

On article 36, charging conspiracy between defendant, Frederick A. Lane, James Fisk, Jr., and others, in the above cases, the vote stood, all not guilty, except Senators Benedict, Chatfield and Foster.

On article 37, charging various indecorous and indecent remarks and conduct, the vote stood:
GUILTY—President Beach, Judges Allen, Grover, Peckham, Rapallo, Senators Adams, Allen, Benedict, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood.
NOT GUILTY—Judges Folger and Andrews, Senators Baker, Bowen, Chatfield, Harrower, Johnson, Lord, O'Brien, Palmer, J. Wood.

On specification 1, relative to appointing referees, the vote was guilty.

On specification 2, relative to language used in a divorce case, the vote stood guilty. Judges Allen and Peckham, Senators Allen, Benedict, Chatfield, McGowan, Madden, Perry, D. P. Wood.
NOT GUILTY—President Beach, Chief Judge Church, Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews and Rapallo; Senators Adams, Baker, Bowen, Cock, Dickinson, Graham, Harrower, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, J. Wood.

On specification 3, refusing to appoint Judge Clerk referee, the vote was guilty.

On specification 4, in which Judge Barnard is charged with using indecorous language, the vote was not guilty.

On specification 5, about driving scoundrels out of the City, the vote was guilty; Judges Anderson, Rapallo, and Senators Bowen, Harrower, Lewis, Lord and J. Wood voting not guilty.

On specification 6, using indecorous language, the vote was not guilty.

Specifications 7, 8, 9 and 10, 11 and 12 were excluded.

On specification 13, showing favoritism to friends, the vote was guilty.

Specifications 14 and 15 were excluded.

On article 28, charging that defendant, by his decisions and conduct, excited fear and distrust among the people, there was no evidence taken, and the evidence was not guilty.

The vote was then taken on removal, and it was decided in the affirmative unanimously. The question was then put shall George G. Barnard be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in the State, and it was decided as follows:

YEAS—President Beach, Judges Allen, Grover, Peckham, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo; Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowan, Chatfield, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood, Y. Wood.
NAYS—Senators Johnson, Lord.

The Court then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

INDIANA.

A Rousing Time in Columbia City—Gen. John M. Harlan and Hon. B. Wilson Smith on the Stump—Large Meeting in Warsaw.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 17.—The campaign in Northern Indiana is progressing in grand style. The people are wide-awake and full of enthusiasm. Vast crowds meet our public speakers at every point. Today, at Columbia City, full 8,000 people, with banners and music, mounted rangers and campaign wagons, as in olden times, came out to greet Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky. For two hours he held them in wrapt attention to one of the ablest speeches heard in this campaign. It was a compliment to him and encouraging to the Republicans of that Democratic stronghold that his audience was at least five times as large as the one addressed by M. C. Kerr at the same place a few days before. Gen. Harlan was followed in a stirring speech by B. Wilson Smith, the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire meeting, and it broke up with rousing cheers for the speakers and the Republican candidates. In accordance with a special arrangement made by the citizens of Warsaw, the General came immediately to this place, and was met at night by another crowd of 3,000, at the Wigwam. He was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, and spoke for an hour and a half in a manner which surpassed the speech of the day. The speech was not only appropriate and well rendered, but was a powerful vindication of Republican principles and the Republican Administration, and will not soon be forgotten. This closes Gen. Harlan's list of appointments in the State, but the universal verdict of Republicans everywhere is that he must return to Indiana again before the close of the campaign.

A Brave Child.

Yesterday morning, about 11½ o'clock, when most of the swimmers at Sixty-sixth-street Natatorium had retired from the water, a man, apparently a poor swimmer, ventured out in the stream, and had scarcely made a dozen strokes when he began to sink. As there were no men in the immediate vicinity, he would have been lost without fail had it not been for the heroic conduct of little Schack, a boy about nine years of age. He happened to swim near by, and when he saw the man in danger immediately dashed for him to render him assistance.

Personal.

The Baron and Baroness de Bussierre, of Paris, are at the Everett House. Señor Borges, of Brazil, Geo. Peabody Witmore, of Newport, and Countess de Dion are at the Clarendon Hotel. Lieut.-Commander J. D. Graham, of the United States Navy; Rev. B. A. Rogers, of Texas, and James Crowley, of Siberia, are at the Astor House. Col. Edwin Post, of Long Island, is at the New-York Hotel. J. Greary Smith, of Vermont, and John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. R. G. McAlden, Gen. M. W. Ramsom, Col. R. F. Simonton, of North Carolina; Samuel L. Clemens, ("Mark Twain,") of Hartford, and Col. Wm. P. Denckle, of New-York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Wm. Williams, of Buffalo; D. McLarne, of Cincinnati; Judge John Echols, of Virginia, and Wm. R. Moon, of Memphis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Extensive Fire in Chrystie-Street.

Thomas Gordon, a workman in the employ of Smith, Winston & Co., coffin manufacturers at Nos. 195 and 197 Chrystie-street, discovered the manufacturing building in the rear of the above numbers, to be on fire at 11¼ o'clock last night. The building is a five-story brick one, situated exactly in the centre of the thickly-populated block bounded by the Bowery, Chrystie, Stanton and Rivington streets. The fire was discovered on the fourth floor, near a stove used for heating glue and varnish. In a short time the flames had completely gutted the building, damaging it $4,000 and destroying stock valued at $10,000, on which there is but a partial insurance of $7,500. The building is owned by Reuben Mapleston, of Morrisania, and is fully covered by insurance. The efforts of the Fire Department were mainly directed to preventing the fire spreading to the adjoining tenement-houses, and in this endeavor they were eminently successful. Great excitement at one time prevailed in the vicinity among the residents of the tenement-houses, many of whom removed their furniture to the sidewalks, and ran the risk of losing the greater portion of their worldly possessions.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

"THE BELLS" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The inception of the Fall and Winter season at Booth's Theatre, last evening, was marked by the representation of a drama new to American audiences. "The Bells" is an adaptation of a French work, founded upon a story by MM. Erckmann and Chatrian, whose simple and elegant style is rarely employed in the illustration of so sombre a subject. "The Bells" is certainly a most lugubrious melodrama. It is not only devoid of variety as a one-part play, but it is monotonous, because resting upon a single incident which, with its unvarying consequence, is ever present. Fifteen years before the rising of the curtain *Mathias*, the host of an inn in Elsass, during the depth of Winter, has cruelly murdered a Polish Jew, who had been for one night his guest. The assassin has remained unsuspected. The money stolen from his victim has been to him the foundation of good fortune. He has prospered, he enjoys the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and occupies among them the position of burgomaster. Still the sense of his guilt oppresses him. He is continually haunted by the sound of the bells of the sledge in which the Jew had driven from the door of the inn, and on the fifteenth anniversary of the deed, he beholds a vision in which every detail of the perpetration of the crime is pictured. The strength of the man is becoming gradually undermined by the ceaseles dread of discovery. He sleeps alone in a locked chamber lest he should betray himself by talking in his sleep. He keeps constant watch over his every word and action. He has resolved, for his greater security to bestow the hand of his daughter *Margaret* and her large fortune upon *Fritz*, a young Sergeant of *gendarmes*, who has displayed some anxiety to pierce the mystery of the murder. As the husband of *Margaret*, *Fritz* will be silenced and disarmed should he learn anything to the prejudice of *Mathias*. But there is much to keep awake the memory of the murderer. He is required to reckon his daughter's dowry, which includes certain gold pieces stolen from the Jew. Further, *Mathias* has seen at the fair of Ribeauville the performances of a mesmerist able to wrest from his patients, in a clairvoyant state, confession of the most cherished secrets of their lives. *Mathias* hastens the union of *Fritz* and *Margaret*, and the wedding feast is celebrated. At night the burgomaster is visited by a fearful dream. He believes himself on trial before a Court of justice for the murder of the *Jew*, and, in spite of his protestations of innocence, is induced by the power of the mesmerist to divulge every particular of his guilt. Sentence of death is passed upon the prisoner. With morning come the burgomaster's family to his chamber. He staggers from his couch a wan ghost of his former self, and falls dead in the arms of his wife and child. His crime remains undiscovered; but it has been punished. Throughout three long acts the portrayal of a criminal's tremulous anticipation of chastisement is all that can be looked for. Mr. James W. Wallack expresses the endless terrors of *Mathias* with great power, but with few of those fine touches and effects of contrast which only a constant repetition of a performance enables an actor to produce. As might be expected, however, Mr. Wallack carries, not unsuccessfully, the weight of the piece. We could wish that, in the dealings of *Mathias* with his family, his evidences of affection for them were more spontaneous; but the recollection of the murder makes the actor's personation, from the first to the last line of the play, the delineation of a continuous agony of fear. His acting in the Court scene is to be mentioned as especially impressive. No other rôle in the piece, as implied, calls for much talent. Mr. S. W. Glenn, notwithstanding, contributes a laughable sketch of a jolly, if aged, toper, Mr. Sol Smith elicits merriment as a white-haired Don Juan, and Mr. Pateman amuses as a clumsy domestic in love with a coquettish soubrette. "The Bells" are, of course, admirably set. The tableau of the vision in act the first was the signal for a storm of applause, and the view of the Court-room was, in act the third, almost as deserving of a similar honor. The dialogue in the drama might be brought within somewhat narrower limits, we think, without disadvantage. But, were the piece too brief even, the passage relating to *Solomon's* bed ought to be omitted. That its indelicacy should not have been detected at a rehearsal, is surprising. "The Bells" will be played until further notice.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.

Mr. Charles White has opened the Athenæum, at No. 525 Broadway, with a company of fifty first-class artists. The entertainment they supply comprises instrumental and vocal music, comic sketches, "stump" orations, gymnastics, and selections from opera bouffe, and all the performances are good specimens of their kind. The house has been rearranged and redocorated, the auditorium is well lighted, the seats are roomy and comfortable, and the scenery and dresses are quite new. On Wednesday a matinée is given at 2½ P. M.

The Tribune and President White.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attempt to cast a shadow over the political life of President Andrew D. White, as made in an editorial of the *Tribune* of the 15th inst., was an absurd failure. There is nothing contained in that article that would censure President White in the least, nothing injurious to him has been proved; rather mean and despicable ways have been resorted to to place President White before the public in a false position. Who can look upon the following sentence without a feeling of disgust: "Whether it was in reward for this service, or in expectation of something further, that Mr. White was appointed one of the San Domingo Commissioners, we shall not presume to say."

I can assure you, Sir, that President White is a much different man from what the *Tribune* would have us believe. I have met him in public and in private. I have met him in the lecture-room, and as a student have watched him eagerly, carefully. Through all I have been fully convinced of the nobility of his character—his true and genuine manliness.

This editorial in the *Tribune* finishes with a recital of Senator Sumner's infallible story concerning Frederick Douglass, in spite of Mr. Douglass' positive denial of the same. This is as sensible as the North Carolina Democratic victory, and is a fair specimen of Liberal-Democratic fairness in this highly important campaign. X.

A Man and His Son Lose Their Right Hands.

Elbridge Williams and his son Edwin, two industrious and sober men, employed in the Cook Slate Works, Rutland County, Vt., each lost a right hand on Tuesday. The son undertook to adjust the gear of the "feeder" of a slate planer, when his hand became caught in the cogs. He called for help, and his father, instead of reversing the machinery, endeavored to get hold of and relieve his son's hand. In doing this his own hand became entangled and both were slowly drawn in and crushed in the gear. The lives of the two men were saved by Mr. Cook, Superintendent of the works, who threw the belt off from the feeder. Their hands were amputated on Tuesday evening. The men were the only means of support to a poor and worthy family.

The English Cricketers.

QUEBEC, Canada, Aug. 19.—The English Eleven Gentlemen Cricketers have arrived in this city, and will play in Montreal on Thursday and Friday; on Tuesday and Wednesday following in Ottawa, and in Toronto on Sept. 1.

Killed During a Disturbance.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 19.—Richard Hale, Jr., was shot and killed in a row with negroes at Webber's store, in West Feleciana Parish, on Saturday.

UTICA.

The Republican State Convention on Wednesday.

A Large Number of Delegates Now Present—Peculiarities of the Situation—No Slate, as in Fenton's Day—Harmony Prevailing Throughout.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Many of the delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held here on Wednesday, have already arrived, and with them have come some of the hundreds of distinguished and earnest men of the party who will be drawn thither by the event. Some prominent feature of the gathering thus far observable is the entire harmony which prevails and utter absence of any slate, as was always the case when the Fenton-Tammanyites pretended to be Republicans. Every one who has arrived, every one who has been heard from, is intent only upon making nominations for Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Congressman at large, Canal Commissioner and Prison Inspector, which will be creditable to the party and popular with the people.

It seems to be conceded that Hon. Lyman Tremain, of Albany, will be nominated for Congressman at large, by acclamation. This nomination will be asked by the Albany delegation, and it is one so eminently fit to be made that there is general acquiesence in it. There is some considerable talk as to the candidate for Governor, and several gentlemen are named, any of whom would be an honor to the party.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Broome, will be presented by his county, and will have some strength.

Hon. W. H. Robertson, of Westchester, will be here to-morrow, and has been named by his friends for the place, but he has not formally declared himself as a candidate, and it is not yet certain that he will allow his name to be used.

A strong feeling in favor of Gen. John A. Dix has been developed throughout the State, and he would probably have received the nomination without any serious contest but for his extreme age, and the grave doubt which exists that for that reason he may not be willing to assume the office. Hon. Edwin D. Morgan is also generally mentioned for nomination to the office he filled with such entire satisfaction to the people for two terms, and the chances at present are that he will be the choice of the Convention.

For Lieutenant-Governor few names are mentioned. Hon. A. B. Cornell, of Tompkins, Surveyor of the port of New-York, and Chairman of the State Committee, has been mentioned by a number of delegates, and it is understood that, if it is demanded by the party, he will surrender the lucrative position which he holds under the Federal Government and accept the position. He has not yet, however, authorized any one to speak for him in the matter.

For Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector no one has been named as yet. The first position belongs to the Middle Division, and the delegates from the counties on that portion of the canal have not designated any one, but probably some conclusion will be arrived at to-morrow. As to Presidential electors, nothing positive can be asserted from the statements of the delegates who have arrived, except that there is a general feeling that they be unexceptionable men. Gen. Dix is freely spoken of to head the Electoral ticket, and the other electors at large will be such gentlemen as Hon. James N. Matthews, of Erie; John Freeman Clark, of Monroe, and Hon. William A. Wheeler, of Franklin.

The Convention is composed of most excellent material, embracing, as it does, many of the foremost men in the State, and its sessions, which will probably be prolonged into Thursday, promise to be both harmonious and enthusiastic. It will be held in the new Opera-house, a spacious and elegant building, which will accommodate 2,000 people, and it will be crowded to its utmost capacity, as the occasion is attracting great popular interest. The temporary Chairman of the Convention will probably be either Gen. Charles Vanwick, of Orange; Gen. John H. Martindale, of Monroe; Senator Robertson, of Westchester, or Hon. Daniel G. Foot, of Oswego. There is a general feeling in favor of Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, of Franklin, for permanent President.

Among the prominent gentlemen who have arrived are Hon. A. B. Cornell, Chairman, and J. N. Knapp, Secretary of the State Committee; Controller Hopkins, Henry D. Lapaugh, New-York: Silas P. Dutcher, Brooklyn; John T. Smyth, Albany; Hon. John L. Parker, Cayuga; Elias S. Root, Oswego; George A. Brandreth, Westchester; Gen. John C. Robinson, Broome. All these gentlemen bring the most cheering reports of the condition of the party in their respective localities, and are convinced that they come here to name the next Governor of New-York.

Senator Conkling returned to his home in this city, today, having just concluded a triumphant tour through Ulster, Clinton, Warren and St. Lawrence Counties. Everywhere he had meetings, which have never been surpassed in the State for numbers and enthusiasm. Everywhere he spoke with that logical force and eloquence for which he is noted, and everywhere left behind him a party nerved to do effective battle for principle against the base alliance for spoils. It appears from what he has seen, during his tour, of popular sentiment, that the Republican Party is strong as ever in the State, and that by proper effort it can earn a decisive victory. To-morrow evening the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention will assemble here. It is understood that it will make no suggestions of names for the various offices which are to be filled, but will be confined entirely to expressions of opinion upon the questions agitating the nation; in doing which it will take a decided stand for Grant and Wilson.

The first meeting of the State Committee will be held on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., when preliminary arrangements will be concluded for the State Convention, which will assemble two hours later. E. C.

The Holbrook Case in New-Orleans—Mrs. Jennie Bronson in Possession of Mr. Holbrook's House.

From the New-Orleans Republican, Aug. 15.

Yesterday the neighborhood of No. 298 Constance-street was the scene of another operation whereby the disputed property became in possession of Jennie Bronson Holbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook are out of town. The servant who is in charge of the premises locked up everything and departed to obey the subpœna from the Eighth District Court, on trial of one of the interminable rules that multiply so fast in this case. The rule being continued in the Eighth, the servant wended her way homeward, and found the enemy in possession, the ramparts manned, and the casemates guarded. It appears that Mrs. Jennie Bronson, armed with an order of Judge Leaumont, which the opponents say is worthless, having been set aside, approached the house, and finding everything locked, procured a blacksmith and set him to work opening the doors with a sledge-hammer or picklock.

The outer bastion yielded, and entrance being effected, the storming party, consisting, besides Jennie Bronson, of Mr. J. F. Condon, formerly assistant editor of the *Picayune*, and Mrs. Condon, soon found themselves in quiet possession. The servant immediately made affidavit before the recorder, and, appropriating a policeman, repaired to the premises, when the order, signed by the sheriff, was produced as Jennie Bronson's authority, and the siege was immediately raised by the servant and policeman, leaving the assailants in undisturbed possession, where they are now engaged in the luxury of opening things generally. Judge Morgan, "of counsel," is out of town; Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook are out of town; judges are out of town. The case, in its new phase, said to be a rule for contempt of Court, cannot come up until Friday, and here the matter is left to an unquiet rest.

Recorder Houghton, of the First District Recorder's Court, on application of one of Mr. Holbrook's servants, refused to issue a warrant for Mrs. Jennie Bronson Holbrook's arrest for trespass, stating to Col. John B. Howard and Major Edward Phillips, counsel for Mrs. Holbrook, that he would notify them if any affidavits were made, and consult them as to the same before service of the warrant.

The private property and private papers of Mr. Holbrook and Mrs. Eliza Jane Poitevent Holbrook will not be disturbed by Mrs. Jennie Bronson Holbrook.

VIENNA WORLD'S FAIR.

Letter from Hon. John Jay, United States Minister at Vienna, to Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, United States Commissioner.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
VIENNA, July 30, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am advised by Mr. Hale, Acting Secretary of State, that you have been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the agent of the United States for the World's Exhibition at Vienna in 1873, and I have just forwarded to the Department a lot of papers and plans furnished by Baron Schwarz, the Manager-in-Chief, which will assist you to form an idea of the character of the Exposition, and of the duties which devolve upon the Commissioners of the several Powers which resolve to participate in the work.

In view of the proviso in the resolution of Congress that no expense shall be incurred on the part of the Government, and of the late hour at which Congress has acted, I am not surprised to hear that you have hesitated to accept the appointment. But I cannot help thinking that if, upon the report of the Commissioner, the President shall recommend in his message on the convening of Congress a liberal appropriation that body will not hesitate to vote a sum proportionate to the greatness of our country, and the importance of her being fitly represented on this occasion.

In view of our proposed international exposition of 1876, it seems to be abundantly clear that if we desire the European nations to be fitly represented then at Philadelphia, we should not hesitate a moment in making a proper presentation of the United States at Vienna in 1873.

But apart from that consideration, to which I attach no little importance, this will be the first and perhaps, for a long time, the only opportunity of introducing our goods, manufactures and inventions to the people of Eastern Europe and Western Asia; and looking at the prodigious activity of Austro-Hungary in the opening of railways, and the developement of its material resources, as well as its vast advance in religious and political freedom and commercial prosperity, the advantage to our country of a thorough exposition of its industry, science, art, and education at Vienna may be, and I believe is, very much greater than it might at first sight seem to our national representatives at Washington.

I need not assure you of the pleasure it will give me to lighten your labors as far as I can do so in advance of your coming to Vienna, by furnishing all the information in my power, and I pray you to command me in this without the smallest hesitation.

The Government here hope for a full exposition of our common-school system, with a model school-house, a full assortment of our school-books, and an easy explanation of our system and its results. I would advise, also, that each State be invited to contribute a copy of its treatises and reports on education, and copies of its school-books, and this would make a noble present to this Government, and one whose influence for good in the future can scarcely be overestimated.

I am, dear Sir, cordially and faithfully yours,
(Signed.) JOHN JAY.
Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, United States Agent for the Exposition at Vienna.

PARISIAN MARRIAGES.

From the London Echo.

Paris has always begun its annual cantata to Hymen about this period. "*Gai, gai, marions-nous!*" is so thoroughly appropriate to the fag-end of the Summer season. In this year of regeneration there are a dozen additional reasons for chorusing the cantata. A vague idea has pervaded the Boulevard for the last year that the *père de famille*—the scape-goat of the Empire *crevés*—is to be the hero of the future. *La Revanche* is to be achieved by becoming strictly moral, and encouraging the family life. It is, perhaps, the minority, already fulfilling both conditions, who have set the idea afloat, but however that may be, it is prevalent and very fashionable, and this fact, added to several commercial and political causes, results in a general condition of dullness highly conducive to matrimony—on this side of the Channel alone, of course. Consequently, the twenty *maires* of the ex-metropolis have their hands very full indeed. The modistes are as busy as the mayors; and with them are bouquet-venders and tailors, upholsterers and ornamental printers, charged with the execution of a million *faire-part*. After Strauss' waltzes and Mlle. Favart's recitation, it is the turn of the *contrat de mariage* as fashionable entertainment for the evening. And the signature of this all-important document is not unfrequently as amusing as the *Français* version of De Musset's *Chandelier* or *Le Rhin Allemand*, the two subjects for private declamation in vogue this season. There is a double file of carriages at the doors of the *futur*. She has taken her place, properly shielded by her mother, at the door of the great salon. A silent battalion of near relations—those who are most presentable—supports mother and daughter; and as each guest arrives, there is a smile that says nothing, a plunge into a *robe à queue*, and a stereotype felicitation and embrace. The future husband is twelve paces in the rear and receives the men. In the smaller salon sit the *notaire* and his clerk, with the *contrat* and a sheaf of new pens before them; and further on, in the state bedroom, the *corbeille de nou* is spread out for exhibition. The programme never varies; congratulations to the mother and daughter in the first salon, or a limp seizure of the *futur's* hand, if one is of the male sex, a brief signature in the second salon, and an inspection of the marriage glories in the bedroom. The Cashmere and diamonds are appraised, (shawls and diamonds are the regulation offerings of the bridegroom,) the laces are looked at, and the *trousseau*, by female friends, and the guests are free, until the next act, which takes place before the Mayor. They are not so numerous there—the municipal authorities decline to admit marriage parties of more than twenty—nor quite so brilliant as they will be two days hence at the church; for there are several other parties, of all classes, in the *salle des mariages*, and the bridegroom in broadcloth will probably find himself in painful juxtaposition to a *futur* in a *blouse*, or, perhaps, be called after his own laundress in the act of handing over her daughter and apprentice to the affectionate care of a prosperous *coiffeur*. When the party *Numero Deux* (they are all numbered) is called, however, the rest is easy and rapid. The official in a tricolor scarf recites a few lines of the Code, makes inquiries concerning possible impediments, receives fees and signatures, and declares Mademoiselle Madame. The entire cost, consisting in merely voluntary fees, amounts to no more than fifteen francs. It is really not worth while to weep, make speeches, be sentimental or enthusiastic for so small a sum; and so the civil ceremony is nearly always rather a flat and dull affair; the toilettes, and tears, and tender phrases are reserved for the church, a much more pompous and favorable background. Thus, though the greater part of *Parisiens* would willingly content themselves with the civil ceremony, there is not a *Parisienne*, unless she be a *petroleuse*, who does not strike for the religious festivity. This is the final act, and on it all the resources, pecuniary and artistic, of the authors and spectators of the great comedy are concentrated. The burly Suisse rings his staff of office on the marble floor; all the candles are lighted; the Tabernacle and the vessel of the Host shine between the columns. Before the altar, in arm-chairs of crimson velvet, are collected the grandparents, and the *mariée*—she was married two days ago, but she has only just become *la mariée*. The organ notes swell and subside; the stoles and vestments glitter; the congregation—the audience would be more exact—is brave in its Longchamps or flower-show costumes; it is the fifth act of "Robert le Diable" only "Robert le Diable" is more religious. The sermon is preached by a celebrated *prédicateur* in academical phrases, containing compliments for everybody—compliments to the mother, "in whom all the *distinctions de l'esprit* are united, with all the *délicatesses de cœur*;" compliments to the father-in-law, who, because he served three years in Africa, and goes occasionally to mass, is likened to the ancient *preux*, brave and pious; compliments to an academician, who is present as a friend; compliments to a member of the Assemblée, with a touching allusion to *Notre pauvre France* and M. Gambetta; finally, compliments to the newly-married couple. Then two children—a boy and girl—dressed for the occasion, hand round the bag for offerings. You must have gold if you are related to the bride or bridegroom. There is vocal music—which proclaims it a ceremony—at 1,200 francs; there are carpets on the steps of the church, which increase the sum to fifteen hundred. When the service is over, the Suisse marshals the guests into a compact file, which proceeds round the church to the sacristy—there to exchange the conventional hand-clasp with the father of the bride. Here the felicitations recommence; the bridegroom's friends are introduced, and the bride makes 150 plunges into her laces and receives as many kisses. Breakfast there is none. Though the French higher classes have adopted the honey-moon as an institution, the preceding ghastly ceremonial is not yet acclimatized, and, let it be hoped, never will be.

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Wheat Corner.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 19.—The greatest excitement prevailed this afternoon in the wheat market, caused by an apparent or real collapse of the corner in that cereal. Wheat opened on change this morning at $1 56½ cash, or seller August, but owing to the large receipts during the past 48 hours, declined to $1 48; it rallied again and closed at $1 50. At the 3½ P. M. Board sales were made as low as $1 49½. The feeling of weakness was quite apparent, which soon amounted to almost a panic. Amid intense excitement, the prices rapidly declined until $1 28, cash, or seller August, was touched. The decline in September options was less marked, opening $1 21¾, and the last sales on the street were at $1 14. There appears to be a difference of opinion as to whether the corner really is broken or not, some holding that the drop was made to stop the influx of wheat to the city, and that the clique will again advance the price. Others assert that the corner is effectually broken, that the clique found it impossible to hoard up against heavy receipts which are beginning to pour in from every quarter. Five hundred and fifty-five cars of wheat were inspected today, and thirty thousand bushels arrived by water. Claimed receipts steadily increased day by day. All sorts of rumors are in circulation to effect a sudden break in of prices. Reports say that a large firm failed, but nothing publicly is known. To-morrow's market is looked forward to with intense excitement.

UTAH.

An Address by Brigham Young—Rev. Norman McLeod Coming East.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 19.—Rev. Norman McLeod will lecture in the Eastern cities during the coming Winter in behalf of the Anti-Mormons of Utah and in opposition to Tom Fitch.

The charge against Moore, the Ex-Postmaster of Ogden, of robbing the mail of $10,000, was dismissed today at the preliminary examination, there being no evidence whatever.

Brigham Young addressed an audience of over 5,000 at Logan yesterday. His topics were: Young men and maidens, whom he urged to marry; the encouragement of the Sabbath-school; the advancement of Utah; immigration of poor; faith and prayer, and tithing and offerings.

OHIO.

A Greeley Speaker Who May Have Been Threatened.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Considerable excitement was created here last night by Tabbs Goss, a colored Greeley speaker, who stated that he was called on by a party of colored men in the night and notified to leave the city. He was advertised to speak at Covington to-night. There was a large force of police on hand to protect him. He is certain he was warned to leave the city, but all efforts failed to discover the names of the threatening parties. Very few colored men attended the meeting to-night, and there was no disturbance.

The colored men of this city have issued a call for a meeting to-morrow night in behalf of free speech.

MAINE.

A Large Fire in Lewiston.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 19.—A fire broke out this morning in Mr. George Flint's dry-goods store, and seriously damaged the stock, valued at $12,000. Insured for $8,000 in the Phœnix and Brooklyn, Narraganset and Providence offices. The store was badly damaged on the first story. The premises are insured for $6,000 in the Franklin office of Philadelphia.

TENNESSEE.

A Negro Taken from Jail and Killed.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—The Memphis *Avalanche* says, in a letter, "a negro robber, named John Brown, was taken from jail at Colliersville, Tenn., twenty miles from Memphis, last night, and was found this morning beaten to death. The authors of the outrage are unknown."

INDIANA.

A Greeley Meeting Badly Demoralized.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 19.—A colored Greeley meeting adjourned in great disorder this evening in this city, owing to numerous calls for favorite colored Republican speakers.

THE WEATHER.

Conditions and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest over the South Atlantic States, where partly cloudy weather and easterly and southerly winds have prevailed, with areas of light rain along the coast. It has risen over the New-England and Middle States, with partly cloudy weather and areas of light rain over the former. It has fallen somewhat over the North-west, with easterly to southerly winds, and an area of low brometer is apparently advancing eastward over Dakota. Clear weather has generally continued from the interior of the Gulf States to the lower lakes and southern Illinois.

PROBABILITIES.

Southerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather prevail from North Carolina to Georgia, and from the latter to Louisiana, with probably rain from Southern Louisiana to Florida; southerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather over the New-England and Middle States; falling barometer, increasing southerly to easterly winds and cloudy, and probably areas of rain from Missouri and Lower Michigan and North-westward; southerly winds from Tennessee to Ohio, with increasing cloudiness on Tuesday. The majority of the midnight telegraphic reports have not been received.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The following delegates were today elected to represent their respective districts at the Republican Convention to be held at Utica:

First District—Joseph Bork, Philip W. Wagner, John B. Weber.
Second District—Hiram Extein, Henry Baker, W. Brooks.
Third District—A. H. Blossom, William F. A. Sears, F. A. Alberger, W. J. Morgan.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—John C. Wright, Amos V. Smiley and E. B. Holden were elected by the Lewis County Republican Convention delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The Mace-O'Baldwin Fight.

PHILADELPHIA Aug. 19.—It is said that a meeting of the friends of Mace and O'Baldwin was held in this city this evening, to make arrangements for the fight, which it is announced will take place on Monday. O'Baldwin is in the city, and Mace is expected early to-morrow morning. Sporting men are ready for the fight. John Tobin holds the stakes.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Michael Ward, aged twenty-four, was drowned in Laconia, N. H., Sunday, while bathing.

A house and barn belonging to William Rollins, in Newington, N. H., were burned Sunday. The loss is about $3,000.

William A. Wheeler has been renominated, by acclamation, as the Republican candidate for Congress for the St. Lawrence and Franklin Districts.

The Wolfboro, N. H., branch of the Eastern Railroad was opened yesterday, forming a connection with the railroad route between Wolfboro and Boston.

A base-ball match took place in Cleveland yesterday, between the Bostons and the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, with the following result: Bostons, 12; Forest City, 7.

James McElhaney was arraigned in Court, in Boston, yesterday, for shooting his wife on Saturday evening, and fully committed to await action of the Coroner's inquest.

The following is the score of a base-ball match which took place in Philadelphia yesterday between the Athletics and Mutuals:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletics	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	2	2	—14
Mutuals	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	—12

Mosquito Bites.

The poison is immediately neutralized by the application of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to ROEBUCK'S, No. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Cool, Refreshing Hair-dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, increases its growth, obviates the effects of intense heat or salt-water bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—POST.—In Hamilton, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday, Aug. 15, by Rev. Dr. W. R. Brooks, assisted by Rev. H. A. Cordo, of Meriden, Conn., WILLIAM A. LEWIS, Esq., of Jersey City, N. J., to Miss VIRGINIA H. POST, of Hamilton, N. Y.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—On Sunday, 18th inst., after a long and painful illness, MARY JOSEPHINE ACKERMAN, wife of Henry Ackerman, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Thirtieth-street Methodist Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on Thursday, Aug. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BAIRD.—Suddenly, in this City, on Monday evening, 19th inst., THOMAS W., son of Major T. W. Baird, aged 19 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family and members of Atlas Lodge F. and A. M. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3 Grove-st., near Hudson, at 2 P. M., Wednesday, 21st.

BRYANT.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 18, Mrs. MARY S. BRYANT, in the 55th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 244 Macon-st., near Throop-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Huntington, Long Island, on Saturday, Aug. 17, WALTER K., infant son of John B. and Carrie L. Brown, of Brooklyn.

BRADSHAW.—At Orange, N. J., Sunday evening, Aug. 18, FRANKLIN E. BRADSHAW, aged 46 years. Notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

CARPENDER.—At her late residence, No. 41 Irving-place, Aug. 18, SUSAN C., wife of Commodore E. W. Carpender, United States Navy, and daughter of the late Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, United States Navy, in the 55th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J., for interment.

EATON.—In Seymour, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 18, ARTHUR WALES, son of Edwin W. and Fannie M. Eaton, of Orange, N. J. Age 1 year and 12 days.

FRANCIS.—On Sunday, Aug. 18, ARTHUR W. FRANCIS, aged 63 years, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully solicited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

☞ London (England) papers please copy.

FULLER.—On Sunday, Aug. 18, 1872, JESSE FULLER, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives, friends of the family and of his sons, Thomas S. and Charles W., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Bergen Point, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 3 P. M. Train leave foot of Liberty-st. at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival at Bergen Point.

GAUTIER.—On Sunday, Aug. 18th, SAMUEL, eldest son of John and Catharine Gautier, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 236 East 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

HARDEE.—On Monday, the 19th inst., Mrs. MATILDA HARDEE.

The funeral will take place at St. Mark's Church, Williamsburg, corner 4th and South 5th sts., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

HOLLY.—In Stamford, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 18, CAROLINE WEBB, wife of the late William Henry Holly.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence on Clark's Hill, Wednesday, the 21st, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

JOHNSON.—At Norwich, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 17, HERBERT STANLEY JOHNSON, aged 5 years, 10 months and 15 days, eldest son of Charles C. and Julia C. Johnson, and grandson of Norman White, of this City.

MEIGS.—Aug. 18, in the 86th year of her age, ELEANOR VAN DYCK, widow of Benjamin H. Meigs.

Her relations and friends and those of her son-in-law, G. M. Haywood, are invited to attend her funeral without further notice, on Wednesday, the 21st, at 2 P. M., from her residence, No. 54 Irving-place.

McMORRINE.—At Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y., on 14th inst., ISABELLA, wife of John McMorrine and eldest daughter of the late Hon. Ben. Graham, of Illinois, in the 30th year of her age.

NEWLAND.—At Little Silver, N. J., Aug. 18, MABEL, only child of Josephine and Frank F. Newland, of Montclair, N. J., aged 23 months.

Remains will be taken to Schenectady, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Chicago and Schenectady papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Turners, Orange County, on Sunday evening, 18th inst., MAGGIE JEANETTE, youngest daughter of Andrew and the late Amelia Drummond Smith.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 1,542 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

VANDERPOEL.—At Madison, N. J., on Sunday, 18th inst., CATHERINE ANN, infant daughter of Maria Louise and Geo. B. Vanderpoel, aged 10 weeks.

Funeral services at residence of A. K. Ely, at Livingston, N. J., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

The members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are hereby notified that the funeral of Mrs. H. E. HART will take place this (Tuesday) morning at 9 o'clock, from No. 246 West 15th-st. By order
A. S. VAN PRAGG, President.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

FOR SEPTEMBER,

which is now ready, contains an additional number of pages, and is one of the most entertaining of the present volume.

The leading illustrated articles are: IN AND ABOUT PARIS; by EDWARD KING; a brilliant article on SCULPTURE, and THE ASCENT OF GRAY'S PEAK, in Colorado.

There is a sketch of ENGLISH SINGING-BIRDS IN FLORENCE; A VISIT TO THE BIRTHPLACE OF WHITTIER, and an able paper on the late FREDERICK DENISTON MAURICE, which is, perhaps, the most valuable article in the whole number.

There are seven chapters of Mrs. OLIPHANT'S serial, AT HIS GATES; a wonderful story by FANNIE R. HODGSON, ONE DAY AT ARLE; also, stories by Miss TRAFTON and HIRAM RICH.

There is A BALLAD OF THE GOLD COUNTRY, by H. H.; the other Poems are by KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD, MARY L. RITTER, and THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

The TOPICS OF THE TIME, by Dr. HOLLAND, are entitled: THE BANE OF THE REPUBLIC. —THE MATTER OF SIZE.—MODERN PREACHING.—PRIZES FOR SUICIDE.

In THE OLD CABINET Mr. GILDER writes about: Bulrushes.—The Little Crowned Salamandera.—Tests.—A Canon of Criticism, &c.

In NATURE AND SCIENCE, by Prof. DRAPER, we have: New Experiments on the Heat of the Spectrum.—Sterility and Depletion.—Evolution of Mind. —Illumination in Theatres.—Bread from Wood.—Electrical Wonders.—The Color of the Sea.—Sensation in the Mouse's Ear.—Sewage as a Cement.—Foreign Growths in the Body.—Memoranda.

HOME AND SOCIETY charms with its talk about: Summer Travel.—The Boy.—A Fernery.—For the Frugal.—Laces.

In CULTURE AND PROGRESS, there is something About Acting.—Poetry.—Modern Skepticism, &c.

The ETCHINGS amuse us with "Rhyme and Reason," and "The Beggars are Coming to Town."

☞ Prospectus of New Volume next month.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The opening exercises of this first EXHIBITION OF NEWARK ARTS, INVENTIONS AND MANUFACTURES will open THIS EVENING, Aug. 20, 1872, at the Rink and buildings, corner Washington and Marshall sts., Newark, N. J. Addresses by the President, Hon. MARCUS L. WARD, and Major-Gen. THEO. RUNYON. Every dealer in manufactured goods will find it to his advantage to visit this display of the samples of the products of Newark.

About 175 trains run daily, Sundays excepted, from early morning to midnight, from foot of Liberty, Courtlandt, Barclay and Desbrosses streets.

Newark is but a half hour's ride from New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed; information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

A SPLENDID HALL TO LET—FOR first-class balls, parties, weddings, dancing academies, private theatricals, &c.; fitted up in magnificent style; never before offered to let; situated on Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,468 Broadway, near 42d-st.

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POLITICAL.

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Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, No. 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., New-York.

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Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 139 Fulton st., near B'dway.

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POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS. Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The real estate business was very dull yesterday, Monday, Aug. 19, and the Exchange was very slimly attended, and the auction sales which were advertised to be held, were disposed of as follows:

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, the lot and buildings situated on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 155 feet west of Second avenue, 25 by 102.2. The above case announced as settled, and property withdrawn from sale.

The same auctioneer also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the lot and buildings situate on the east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, 25.8 by 100, to Monday, Sept. 2, by order of William M. Howland, Esq., referee.

Joseph McGuire adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot, situate on the north side of Fourth-street, 215.1 feet east of Avenue C, 21.5 by 96, to Monday, Sept. 9, by order of David McAdam, Esq., referee.

There are no public sales of real estate advertised to be held at the Exchange today, (Tuesday,) Aug. 20.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 19.

Houston-st., n. e. corner Goerick-st., leasehold	$15,000
Spring-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 20x75	1,200
4th-st., n. s., 298.5 ft. w. of Avenue B, 26x96	11,825
11th-st., s. s., 269 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94.8	21,150
16th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24x92	7,500
23d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	35,000
24th-st., s. s., 81.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x98.9, ½ part	3,200
30th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	450
40th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 56x98.9	35,000
1st-av., w. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 25th-st., 24.8x100	1,250
1st-av., w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 25th-st., 24.8x100	1,000
LEASE.	
Av. C, No. 143, (store and second floor) three years, per year	$1,440

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER,

With new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, &c.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A PARK-AV. FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop thoroughly-built modern and massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, in the most select location on that avenue; 25x65, lot 80 feet. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price, $80,000; unfurnished, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 226 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU-st., (opposite Treasury Building,) make the sale and rental of real estate at Orange, N. J., and vicinity, a specialty.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE UPPER END of the City, only $800 each. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROOME AND MERCER STS., near the corner, 5 x100 feet; a lucrative purchase. Address THOS. J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

$7. $7. $7.

A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 25x90, in the towns of

BABYLON AND ISLIP,

on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for

SEVEN DOLLARS.

No mortgage. No after payments.

For sale at the office of the

NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION,

No. 20 State-st.,

or at the principal office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,

No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

M. RAMOS, President.

ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,

A variety of new and elegant cottage and mansion houses: situation the prettiest on South-side Railroad: high and airy; healthy, and restricted against all nuisances; only thirty minutes (seven miles) from ferry; terms favorable. Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Richmond Hill, or to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

YONKERS.—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE in Yonkers, second to none; on high ground in aristocratic neighborhood; large mansion, 50 by 80; three-story and French roof; twenty-five rooms; billiard-room, two conservatories; all improvements and comforts of a first-class City house; large three-story stable; a fine grapery 20 by 80, and fruit of all kinds; will be sold, furnished or unfurnished, at a sacrifice, as the owner wants to leave for Europe; would also exchange for City property. LEO GOLDMARK, No. 33 Park-row, Rooms Nos. 9 and 10.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently-located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $5,000, one-half cash. For particulars address M. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANDREW BERNHEIM against BABETTA ADELSBERGER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, dated the 16th day of July, A. D. 1872, I, David McAdam, the referee in said judgment named, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1872, at 12 M., by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following-described premises, viz.: The lot of land and premises situate on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid, distant in a south-easterly direction two hundred and fifteen feet one inch and five-sevenths of an inch from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Avenue C, with the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, and running thence north-easterly on a line parallel with Avenue C, ninety-six feet; thence south-easterly twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch; thence south-westerly ninety-six feet, to the said north-easterly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid; and thence north-westerly along the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1872.

DAVID McADAM, Referee, No. 11 Chambers-st.

The above sale was adjourned until Sept. 9, 1872, at same hour and place.

au20-2aw3wTu* DAVID McADAM, Referee.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The pleasant house of Samuel Boyd, five minutes' walk from depot, containing ten rooms and bath-room; possession given Sept. 1, if desired. Apply at the house on Fullerton-av., or to WM. H. HARRIS & CO., near depot, or S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, FURNISHED, for one year or more, to private family, a very desirable residence in pleasantest part of New-Haven; owner going to Europe. Address Box No. 1,782, New-Haven, Conn., or apply to JOHN JAY DU BOIS, Room No. 16, No. 7 Murray-st., New-York.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A NEW AND NEATly-furnished house, within twelve minutes' walk of depot; gas, bath, hot and cold water; ten rooms; to let until May 1; rent $150 per month; sixty trains daily. Address ELIZABETH, Box 146 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET cheap, furnished or unfurnished, at Tenefly, Northern Railroad, N. J. Apply to Dr. HATCH, No. 1,263 Broadway.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST. PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,

METALS,

No. 292 PEARL-STREET,

NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President. (ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $4,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000 an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000** to **$75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York. Sole Financial Agents in the East.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS, 7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED.

AT 70 CENTS AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."

THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY, BY SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchinson, Kansas, 21 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermilion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., AND PAUL S. FORBES, OF NEW-YORK; BENJ. E. BATES, OF BOSTON; HENRY LEWIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND G. M. PULLMAN, OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 22,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

A Strong Security YIELDING 9 1-2 Per Cent. Interest.

We offer for sale at 85 and accrued interest in currency the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway Company. After thorough investigation, we recommend them as an unquestionably safe investment. The trustees are the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the interest is payable, free from Government tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile on completed road, fully equipped, paid for, and in successful operation.

It traverses a great lumber-producing and rich agricultural and mineral district of Illinois, thickly settled, and forms a part of a great through route to the sea-board. It intersects and is fed at numerous important points by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad, the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, the Terre Haute Railroad, the Vandalia and St. L. Railroad, the Illinois Central Railroad, and connects at Mount Vernon and Evansville with the important roads now centering there. In view of the above facts, this road must immediately secure a large and remunerative traffic, and ultimately become one of the greatest State lines in the country.

Pamphlets, which will be furnished on application, will give further and interesting information.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their full market price.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

Heidelbach, Frank & Co., BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

ISSUE STERLING EXCHANGE

And Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Europe.

Receive Deposits subject to Sight Drafts, and allow Interest on Daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum.

Issue Certificates of Deposit,

Negotiate State, Municipal and Railroad Loans in Europe, through their house.

HEIDELBACH, GANS & CO., BERLIN, GERMANY.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, NO. 34 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York, OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS. INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. FOR SALE BELOW PAR.

Also, Nebraska School bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.

S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS:

EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 52 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.
GEO. P. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 9 Waverley-place.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Jansen, Schmidt & Ruperti, No. 68 Broad-st.
FRED'K KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 51 Broad-st.
S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Verplank, White Plains.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 424 East 23d-st.
THOMAS VARKER, of Lord & Taylor.
LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 634 Broadway.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, No. 163 Broadway.
JOHN W. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
C. H. MEDAY, No. 542 Washington-st.
ADAM S. CAMERON, foot of East 23d-st.
JULIEN L. MYERS, of Laurence, Myers & Co., No. 35 South William-st.
S. MORRIS LOCKE, of Locke & Montague, No. 44 Cliff-st.
JAMES C. COURTER, Mayor of the City of Yonkers.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, No. 260 West 52d-st.
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of Silliman & Co., No. 17 Coenties-slip.
OSCAR SMEDBERG, Counselor-at-law, No. 43 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.
JOHN W. DIX, Vice-President.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Secretary.
Temporary office, No. 163 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Fire Reinsurance Company," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872, at the German-American Bank, No. 120 Broadway.

EMIL SAUER.
WILLIAM MILES.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

(MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

$2,200,000 ISSUE.

Interest Payable February and August, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Bonds Offered for Sale only on Road Completed.

We confidently recommend them as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 92½, and interest in currency, yielding nearly 9 per cent. on investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO, SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale, and confidently recommend as a safe investment, the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds of the

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

Of which more than sixty miles are already in operation, and the iron is being laid on the balance of the line at the rate of half a mile per day.

☞ No bonds issued except on road fully finished and equipped, and mortgage but $18,000 per mile.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS: JESSE HOYT AND A. H. BARNEY.

Full particulars, with maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished on application personally or by letter.

Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND. INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mortgage of $400,000 on the land and Masonic building at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building, when completed, $1,000,000.

Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest 7 per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.

A few of these bonds remaining unsold can be had upon application to O. D. ASHLEY & CO., Bankers, No. 37 New-st.

10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST. CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York,

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.,

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LANDGRANT SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

LOST—COUPONS NUMBERED 11, 12 AND 13, for $35 each, on bond numbered 7, for $500, of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, payable at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. A suitable reward will be paid by the Ninth National Bank.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent spring-back account-books, manifold letter-writers, &c.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION. BANKRUPT SALE OF THE VALUABLE STEAM-BOAT CONNECTICUT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 6th day of August, A. D., 1872, I will sell at public auction, by John H. Draper & Co., on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day at the auctioneers' sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.:

The steam-boat Connecticut, her furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are. The Connecticut is a side-wheel steamer, about 306 feet long, 37¼ feet breadth of beam and 10 feet hold. It draws 7 feet of water and has one low pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke, and two boilers on the guards, put in within three years, and now in good condition; 86 state-rooms and 150 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It is in complete condition, furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect, and with all things as the law directs.

She has been running until within a few days, in the line between New-York and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boat may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid, and the auctioneers' fee to be paid the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE. SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.

R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the townships of Aweres and Vancoughnet, extending north from the Indian Reserve, on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancoughnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto

ANNUAL SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K. United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of

11,646	Uniform Coats.
4,767	Trowsers, foot.
1,505	Trousers, mounted.
2,724	Shirts, flannel.
3,032	Great Coats, mounted.
12,791	Great Coats, foot.
15,255	Jackets, cavalry.
7,589	Jackets, artillery.
39,755	Sack Coats, lined.
31,619	Sack Coats, unlined.
49,684	pairs Boots and Bootees.
1,003	Forage Caps.

And various other articles.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. H. HOYT, Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD, Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

AUCTION SALE OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.—The splendid propeller Somerset, 1,893 tons register; the splendid propeller Worcester, 1,891 tons register; the splendid propeller Carroll, 988 tons register, heretofore used on the line between Baltimore and Liverpool, which have been substituted by steamers of larger capacity, will be offered at public sale, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, in Baltimore, Md., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1872, at 1 P. M.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third each in four and six months, with interest and satisfactory security.

For full description, &c., apply to A. HARRIS, Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 20, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex steamship Algeria, and can be seen on Cunard Dock, Jersey City.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that a cash dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 2d of September next, to holders of said stock who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and will be reopened for transfers on the 3d of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECOND DIVIDEND.

The undersigned, receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said Company that he will pay a second dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of August, 1872, at his office, No. 152 Broadway. JAMES YEREANCE, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.

CROTON NATIONAL BANK.

A final Dividend of Eight and a Half per Cent. will be paid to the depositors of the Croton National Bank, on and after Aug. 20, 1872, at the office of Theodore M. Davis, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

JNO. JAY KNOX, Controller of Currency.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1872.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED quarterly dividend of this Company, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on the guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen Sept. 3.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., Payable on and after the 19th inst.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us under the firm name of BANCKER & QUIGG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1872.

D. C. BANCKER,
M. J. QUIGG.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.

And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call or address No. 8½ East 22d-st.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 138 6TH-AV., OVER drug-store, can be found constantly on hand a large supply of good servants, all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., NEAR 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, 4th-av., supply Protestant and Catholic servants for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted, in one house, for two superior Scotch girls, in City or country; one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as seamstress and nurse. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LATELY landed, young, tidy girl as chamber-maid and assist in washing, or general house-work; is a strong and neat-looking girl, very willing and industrious. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av. and 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone, or chamber-maid and fine washing; competent in either capacity; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do up-stairs work, or to do fine washing and waiting; one and a half years' excellent reference from last employer. Call at No. 153 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer; three years' reference; City only. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as light chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Apply at 153 West 27th-st.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOman, as child's nurse; would go to the country; best reference. Inquire at No. 223 West 27th-st., over store, between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant Cook; is a thorough cook; meats, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, &c.; good baker, &c.; good City references; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook; is thoroughly experienced; would be found trustworthy; first-class City reference; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS English cook by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands all branches of family cooking; has City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable woman; understands her business thoroughly; can furnish best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 2d-av., Room No. 6.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTRABLE WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; can do French and English cooking; boning, larding, also all kinds of good soups; is a good baker; has unexceptionable reference. Apply at office No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is fully competent, and has good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; understands French and English cooking; very best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 22d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands boning, larding, soups of all kinds, desserts, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; reference from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; would assist with the washing; understands meats, soups, desserts, &c.; references from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; would do house-work for a small private family; good references. Call at No. 129 West 52d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DRESS-MAKER—A YOUNG GIRL THAT can do dress-making and sew on Singer's family machine and has a machine of her own, wants work. Apply at No. 947 1st-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; dresses hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble young woman and first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, puffing, polishing, &c.; all kinds of ladies' and gent's fine work in the best manner; country or City; good testimonials; is also a good cook. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble and capable woman, with the best City reference, wishes to take in families' washing, or go by the day; can do ladies', gentlemen's, and children's suits; puffing, fluting, and crimping at the shortest notice. Call at office, No. 621 6th-av. and 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class laundress in a private family, no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 37 Madison-av., residence of her late employer, where she has lived for four years.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND well-recommended young woman a situation as laundress or chamber-maid and fine washing; thorough in either capacity; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; French fluting, box plaiting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' finery and fluting; private or public; has two years' reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting, polishing, &c.; City preferred; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants to go out by the day to wash and iron. Apply at No. 401 East 48th-st., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble young girl as good seamstress and chamber-maid, or nurse and waitress; is thoroughly competent in all branches and very obliging; most excellent City testimonials. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A VERY REspectable German young woman a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A POSItion in a fancy or dry-goods store; first-class references. Address for three days A. E. H., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

MALES.

ALL PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT can make good wages canvassing for Parton's LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY. JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., No. 713 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family; has lived fifteen months with his present employer, who is going to Europe. Can be seen for two days at the Clarendon Hotel.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German, single, wants a situation as coachman; City or country; first-class driver; understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 East 6th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; best City references. Address, or can be seen for two days, J. M., Coachman, No. 140 West 17th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan, aged twenty-nine, as coachman and gardener; can do plain gardening, drive and take care of horses and cows; is temperate, willing and obliging; good reference. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN wants a situation as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; is a first-class landscape gardener; has the best of reference. Address or call on JOHN SCHMECK, No. 504 Canal-st.

IN-DOOR SERVANT—COACHMAN, PORter or watchman's situation wanted by a respectable young man with mercantile City reference; is temperate, honest and industrious. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

PORTER.—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN a dry-goods store, by a reliable man; has good City reference. Address PORTER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A GERMAN, AGED 23 years, sober and industrious, with good recommendations, wishes a situation; can care and drive horse, milk, work in garden and do general work about a place. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A STRONG GERMAN man wants a situation in the City or country; knows how to take care of horses and is not afraid of any other work; sixteen years' reference. Address A. W. N., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHman as first-class waiter in private family; best testimonials; City or country. Can be seen at the French office, No. 621 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FAITHFUL young man and wife, (Protestant;) the man is a good hostler, plain gardener, and a generally useful man; the wife is a good cook and laundress or general servant; are very respectable, intelligent and industrious, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK TO ASsist with the washing and ironing; middle-aged woman preferred, who can bring City reference. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 130 East 35th-st., (old No. 76.)

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress for an infant. None but with best references need apply at No. 3 West 19th-st., at 12 o'clock Tuesday, 20th.

RIBBON AND MILLINERY GOODS' BUYER WANTED.—R. H. MACY & CO., 14th-st. and 6th-av., want a buyer for the above stocks; must understand the business thoroughly, and be well posted in the New-York market. Apply by letter only, giving New-York City references, and salary expected.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, A RETAIL DRY-goods salesman by JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, Nos. 126 and 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN eighteen years of age; must be a good penman and accurate at figures. Address in own handwriting, with reference, for two days, O. H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAIL WRAPpers on the Weekly *Times*. Apply at *Times* Counting Room after 3 P. M.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SILK SALESmen. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE STEVENSON and Ellen J., his wife, Cyrus Pyle and Julia M. Pyle, as executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob L. Pyle, deceased, Gideon C. Smith and Thomas C. Green, trustees of the estate of Jacob Metcalf, deceased, George W. Demarest, Stephen T. Wygants, Sarah F. Tobey, widow and sole devisee of Samuel B. Tobey, deceased, and the said Sarah F. Tobey and John F. Tobey as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Samuel B. Tobey, deceased.—Defendants summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 28, 1872.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Att'y, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 8th day of July, 1872. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIA A. LAWRENCE against CHARLES A. BUDDENSIEK and Doris, his wife, Cora Gaultier, William F. Reilly, Frederic Muller, John Haden, Samuel Wilson, William Winans, Jacob L. Downing, The New-York National Exchange Bank, Henry American, Albert G. Havens, Jonathan N. Havens, Gustavus A. Sturtzkober, George Graf, Melancthon F. Schureman, George H. Schureman, S. A. Woods, Adolph Klaber, Patrick Moran, Abraham J. Charles, Garret D. Lozier, David Wooding, Charles Ruff, Michael Gaiser, Adam Warner, Charles Pfeiff, Joshua S. Peck, John C. Wandell, Philip Muller, Robert Spreaton, Edwin A. Bradley and George C. Currier.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on July 12, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1872.

JAMES E. WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Wall-st.

jy23-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES against GEORGE W. McCULLUM, George B. Haskell, George Viles.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant, George Viles, above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1872.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1872.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mitchells and A. B. Crane, No. 92 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of July, 1872.

CLARENCE G. MITCHELL, JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER, } Executors.

jy9-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. FURNISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob D. Vermilye, one of the subscribers at the Merchants' National Bank, No. 42 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of June, 1872.

SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS, MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Executors.

jy2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN UHL, deceased, of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Samuel Hirsch, counsellor-at-law, at No. 319 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of August, 1872. LOUISA UHL, Executrix.

au13-law6mA*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN VAN AUKEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of S. Burkhalter, No. 188 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of July, 1872. STEPHEN BURKHALTER, ENOCH KETCHAM, Executors.

jy23law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 94 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1872. J. A. ROOSEVELT, Executor.

f20-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John S. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 71 Genesee-st., in the City of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated Utica, the 11th day of March, 1872.

WARD HUNT, Jr., Executor of John S. Hunt, dec'd.

mh12-law6mTu

FREELAND, A. M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of A. M. FREELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 438 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1872. SOPHIA FREELAND, Executrix.

my14-law6mTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADELHEID LEESBURGER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: This is to give notice, that a second general meeting of the creditors of said Adelheid Leesburger, the above-named bankrupt, will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1872.

FERDINAND FORSCH, MORITZ ISIDOR, } Assignees.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—SINGLY OR TOGETHER, three valuable stands in West Washington Market; a good chance to commence business on a small capital; will be sold cheap. For particulars, apply at No. 86 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 28
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Sept. 4
Europa	Sept. 7	Assyria	Sept. 11
Anglia	Sept. 14	Caledonia	Sept. 18
India	Sept. 21	Olympia	Sept. 25
California	Sept. 28	Trinacria	Oct. 2

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia..Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria....Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java....Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia....Sat'day, Aug. 31
China...Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria....Sat'day, Sept. 7
Russia..Wed'sday, Sept. 11	Abyssinia.Sat'day, Sept. 14
Cuba....Wed'sday, Sept. 18	Batavia...Sat'day, Sept. 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, 1872. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD, OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........Aug. 31, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC..........Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.
ADRIATIC..........Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, ——..........Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN..........Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON..........Wed'sday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER..Wed'sday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.
Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD..........Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY..........Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 32, North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents, PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York. McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE..........DANRE......Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The magnificent new steam-ship VIBILIA, 2,000 tons, Capt. C. H. I. BAKER, is intended to sail on or about SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1872, from Pier 14, East River.

The above-named vessel is fitted up especially for the India and China service, and has unrivaled accommodation for a limited number of first and second-class passengers. The Vibilia is fitted up with piano, and all the latest improvements, comprising baths, &c., besides carrying an experienced surgeon and stewardess. For freight or passage apply to BRUCE & CO., No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Calliger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. J. B. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 17.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Aug. 31, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, THURSDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Aug. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 29.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 5.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..........Friday, Aug. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken, (Havana only)..........Wednesday, Sept. 4
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 11.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...Thurs., Sept. 19.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 167 Madison av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEL CHARLIER, Principals.

OSSINING INSTITUTE.

FOR YOUNG LADIES, At Sing Sing, N. Y. Will reopen SEPT. 17.

For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will re-open, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y., Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S

Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FEZANDIE.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—New Haven, Conn.—Limited to ten pupils. JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Terms reasonable. Begins Sept. 27. Testimonials from Gov. English, Bishop Williams, Dr. Bacon, H. W. Beecher, Prof. Dana, and present patrons. Send for circular.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. —The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good cares; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GOBY, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

MISS GANNON'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island, established 1866. Miss GANNON is assisted in the musical department, by her niece, Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist, from London.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. opens Sept. 2. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Thoroughness in all departments. Preparatory Course for Vassar College. Reopens Sept. 16. GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 17. For circulars, with terms, &c., apply at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 7, or address Mrs. JAMES A. FLEURY, Principal.

MRS. DUSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its nineteenth annual term, Sept. 16; no public exhibitions or entertainments.

MRS. DOTT'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

MME. BOORRAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEgin Sept. 3. For circulars apply to Mme. BOORRAM, Brookfield Center, Conn.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,

NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

MOUNT PLEASANT

MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses; gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information, send for catalogue. Address D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 17 West 42d-st., New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 40th-st., being duplicated by the connection of No. 34, the number of boarding pupils (always limited) will be increased this year to sixteen.

FOUR VACANCIES.

Persons unacquainted with the distinctive characteristics of this English, French and German lady's school may learn them from circulars or personally, at any time, by applying as above, opposite Resevoir Park, Murray Hill, New-York. Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 1.

Fall term commences Sept. 24.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK. ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.

Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872. Circulars sent on application.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

Merchantville, N. J., Four miles from Philadelphia, (formerly located at Princeton, N. J.) Rev. S. HOWELL, A. M., Principal. Forty-fourth Annual Term begins Sept. 10. Send for Circular.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 117 EAST 36th-st., will open SEPT. 23; number limited; a few received into the family; classes for special studies; all teaching by experienced teachers; no extras. Circulars sent on request. Written or personal application as above. ANNA C. BRACKETT, IDA M. ELIOT.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York, 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 32 East 31st-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, B. S., LECTURER ON NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY, is prepared to make engagements in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, for the next academic year. Address until Sept. 1, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithica, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHed in New-York in 1814, for young ladies and misses, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 207 Front-st., New-York. Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

GLENWOOD BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, New-Hartford, Conn. Fall term begins Sept. 16. Terms moderate. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Superior advantages. Circulars with full particulars to be had at 194 Broadway, Room 9.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—PLEASant home; thorough instruction; reference to patrons. Principal at Astor House Thursdays, from 1 to 4. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A., Unionville, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 9. A native French teacher resides in the family. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. For catalogues address H. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington, N. J.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 2.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 13 East 31st-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

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MISS BOTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

MISS E. A. HAMBEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stratford, Conn.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL —Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, reopens Sept. 9. S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

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INSTRUCTION.

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DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. E. L. Youmans, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler, D. D.

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LESPINASSE.

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NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK. Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

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will re-open her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence, No. 32 West 18th-st., New-York. Address as above.

MRS. HARWOOD'S

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies on the South Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, will reopen Sept. 9. Inquire at No. 14 East 16th-st., or address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.—The session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The College furnishes Elementary or Kindergarten and Academic or English instructions, in addition to the full Preparatory, Classical and Scientific Departments of the College. Drawing and Music are also taught. A few boarding pupils are accommodated. For circulars apply at the College.

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MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872. Address by letter until Sept. 9.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS TWO BOYS to educate, wishes to place them with some competent person where there are few other scholars; will pay $300 each per year of forty weeks, for board, schooling and incidentals. Address, with references, Box No. 4,206 Post-office, New-York.

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MISS E. E. DONA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 17. For circulars address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

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BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

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MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

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MRS. C. W. BOCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

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ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

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NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished floors, with private table, four doors from Gilsey House, can now be engaged for the Winter; also single rooms for gentlemen; transient boarders taken.

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NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST. — FRONT room, third floor, and hall rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or gentleman. Terms moderate.

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A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN OBTAIN good board, pleasant rooms, at $5 per week, at No. 159 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts., third floor.

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NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—LARGE ROOMS, second floor, with or without private table; also single room.

NO. 307 WEST 22D-ST.—ELEGANT furnished rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable; table excellent.

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Eight Miles, by Rail, East of St. Albans.

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Cure Chronic Sore Throat, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Recent Coughs, and Bronchial Consumption, and every variety of Rheumatism, in Three to Ten Days; Skin Diseases, Abscesses, Tumors, Cancers, Kidney Complaints, Physical and Nervous Prostration, Headaches, Numbness, Partial Paralysis, and Lameness.

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Transient guests and families can find cool, airy rooms, beautifully furnished, and first-class board, with baths, gas, spring-water, bowling-alleys, billiard-rooms and stabling for horses, within one hour of New-York, at the HARRINGTON HOUSE, Demarest, N. J.

Hotel on a hill-top, two minutes from depot; shady grove near by; splendid views and drives. Terms, from now until Oct. 1, $15 per week upwards. Trains leave Chambers-st., 8 and 9 A. M., 1½, 4¼, 4¾, 5½ and 6¾ P. M. Parties tired of the sea, or desiring country air without neglecting their business, can find every comfort, with easy access to the City, as above. HENRY S. MOWER, Proprietor.

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Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York. CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

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For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

LAW SCHOOL, 1872-3.

Hon. H. E. DAVIES, President of Law Faculty.

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By statute, (ch. 187 of 1860, ch. 260 of 1872,) graduates are admitted to the Bar without examination under the rules.

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EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½. The great romantic and psychological play of THE BELLS, with the popular tragedian, MR. JAS. W. WALLACK, in the great part of MATHIAS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre or at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, No. 711 Broadway.

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WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

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Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 14th..2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th..10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th..2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 17th..2:30 P. M.	Monday, 19th..1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 20th..8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th..2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 21st..8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st..3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 22d..3:30 P. M.	Friday, 23d..6:30 A. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 19th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d....6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 23d....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d....10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 24th....8:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d....11:00 A. M.
Sunday, 25th....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th....12:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each headstone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed. Provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

R. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, **DINING-ROOM SUITES,** MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, **MATTRESSES & BEDDING,** at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

Payments by Installments, if Desired.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR,

With water-cooler. Best in the world. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

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WALLACK'S.

BLUE BEARD! BLUE BEARD! BY MISS LYDIA THOMPSON and her UNEQUALED COMPANY, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. BRILLIANT MUSIC, CHARMING SONGS, NOVEL DANCES, FINE SCENERY. Making A THOROUGHLY ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

In preparation, IXION.

OLYMPIC THEATRE...HAYES & COLVILLE

LINGARDS. W. HORACE. ALICE DUNNING. Every Evening—Wednesday and Saturday Matinees A LIFE'S DREAM. A LIFE'S DREAM. To be followed at 9¾ o'clock with the FAMED LINGARD SKETCHES, (all new.) GRANT and GREELEY at the Theatre each performance. Box-office open at 8 o'clock and throughout the day. Look out for the Red Pocket-book.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, 1872, And first production in America of Offenbach and Sardou's grand fairy spectacular comic opera in four acts and twenty tableaux, ROI CAROTTE.

The chief characters by Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Mr. STUART ROBSON, THE MAJILTONS and the celebrated LAURI FAMILY. A grand chorus of forty, and ninety auxiliaries. A MATINEE OF ROI CAROTTE, SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Seats may be secured one week in advance at the box-offices of the Grand Opera-house and Fifth-avenue Theatre; open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Prices $1, $1 50, $2 and fifty cents to family circle.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.— STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING SEPT. 23, DEBUT IN AMERICA OF Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, Mr. HENRY WIENIAWSKI, Mlle. Louisa Liebhart, Mlle. Louisa Ormeni, M. REMBIELINSKI, Conductor.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASant, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

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Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

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CAMPAIGN SONGS.

THE HERO OF THE WILDERNESS. Song and chorus. Words by Mary E Kail; music by Horace E. Kimball. Price 30 cents.

GRANT'S OUR BANNER MAN. Song and chorus. By Wm. T. Rogers. Price 30 cents.

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ULYSSES, TRIED AND TRUE. Song and chorus. Words by Thomas F. Winthrop; music by Jas. R. Murray. Price 30 cents.

The above have been adopted by the PEOPLE as the great GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN SONGS; they are all lively, stirring and immensely effective. Every Grant Club should secure them at once; they will do more good than speeches.

Mailed, post-paid, for 30 cents each, or the four will be sent on receipt of $1. Address S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Cleveland, Ohio.

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PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY —NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK. Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division. WM. H. WEED General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.

9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.

10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.

11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.

4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.

5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.

6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.

RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.

From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as, Seltzers, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS repaired or parts furnished. R. C. BROWNING, No. 32 Cortlandt-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 9 Barclay-st.

THE TURF.

Second Day of the Saratoga Meeting.

A Fine Day and Good Track—Large Attendance and Capital Sport—The Programme for Today.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The second day of the meeting was ushered in with a clouded sky, but two hours before the time for the races to begin the darkened canopy dissolved before the penetrating rays of a hot sun. It became very close yesterday afternoon, the mercury going up to ninety, and with no breeze to alleviate the heat. During the night rain fell, and threatened a continuance this morning. The influx of visitors continues to be a source of profit to the hotel-keepers, who have engaged all the spare rooms in the village in which to lodge their guests, and which the latter grumblingly accept in lieu of better accommodations. It is generally remarked by the old patrons of Saratoga and its springs, that a more miscellaneous crowd has never been brought together than at present seeking a temporary habitation in the place which has in a great measure lost its character as the select summer abode of fashion.

The first race was the steeple-chase of three miles, over a fair hunting-course, which, owing to a series of mistakes on the part of his competitors, was won by Tammany, although Lochiel came in first. The time was 6:10¾, which was six and a quarter seconds faster than the same race during the last meeting, which was also won by Tammany. The second race sent the knowing ones overboard in the defeat of Tubman, who was a very great favorite over his competitor, Frank Hampton. The third race was a most exciting affair, and ended in a victory for Mary Louise, who ran the mile and three-quarters in 3:07¾, a very fast race. was in very good condition, and the spectators The track at the course numbered about 7,000.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The trouble began with the steeple-chase handicap for all ages, about three miles over a fair hunting course. Fourteen horses were handicapped as it was called, but, except in one or two cases, it would have been a misnomer to call it a handicap, as it was more of a weight-for-age race. These were the six who were announced to furnish the music, viz.: J. H. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, 5 years, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, by Lexington, 144 pounds; Coffin & Lawrence's b. c. Lochiel, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Bonnet, by Lexington, 147 pounds; James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland out of Capitola by Lexington, 148 pounds; Jos. Donestone's ch. g. Tammany, five years, by Lexington out of Liz Mardis by imp. Glencoe, 147 pounds; also, br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis out of Margravine by imp. Margrave, 152 pounds, and John O'Donnell's b. c. four years, by Asteroid out of Lavender by Wagner, 132 pounds. This chase was more than usually uncertain from the very fact that Lochiel had never gone a steeple-chase course previous to this, but notwithstanding this he was made a big favorite on Saturday night on account of his good turn of speed, which, however, it is not necessary to display in a race of this kind, except for the last half mile. All his competitors, except O'Donnell's colt, were old steeple-chasers and knew "the ropes." The speculation on the result was rather extensive, and the following figures will give their testimony as to the profits reaped by the lucky speculators. When they came to sell on the track Tammany and Blind Tom were the favorites, a very radical change taking place, as eight legs were considered better than four to stand on.

Tammany. Blind Tom.	$210	$105	$105
Lochiel	160	70	80
Vesuvius	75	50	60
Lobelia	80	41	51
Asteroid colt	10	13	10
Total	$535	$279	$306

THE RACE.

They were started from behind the Judges' stand, and when the flag fell Lochiel was in the lead, but it was soon taken by Lobelia. They ran down the east side of the sectional track and encountered a stone wall, with Lobelia showing the way, Lochiel second, Tammany third, Vesuvius fourth, Blind Tom fifth and O'Donnell's colt last.

They then jumped a fence, and but one change occurred in their positions, Blind Tom taking the fourth place from Vesuvius. They now ran parallel with the track and encounter a stone wall near the half-mile pole, and Vesuvius now shows in front, leading four lengths, with Lobelia second, Blind Tom third, Tammany fourth, Lochiel fifth, and Asteroid colt last. At the lower turn they encountered a fence, and they all went over it without accident, Lobelia leading four lengths, Lochiel second, four lengths ahead of Blind Tom, with Tammany fourth, Vesuvius fifth, and O'Donnell's colt sixth. Near the three-quarter pole they jumped a wall, and they all got over it safely in the same positions, and then shaped their course toward the centre-field and reached a fence, where Lobelia was leading a length, Lochiel second, Blind Tom third, Vesuvius fourth, Tammany fifth, and Asteroid colt last. They jumped across a hedge under a tree in the centre of the field in the same positions, and then approached the eighth obstacle, which was the west section of the water jump, opposite the grand stand, which Lobelia took in the lead, with Lochiel second, Blind Tom third, Tammany and Vesuvius together, and the Asteroid colt stumbling and throwing his rider, and consequently out of the race. They now made two jumps across the sectional track into the west field, Lobelia going over first, Blind Tom second, Tammany and Vesuvius together. Lochiel went over the fences instead of the brush, and this mistake cost him the race. The eleventh jump was a stone wall over in the west field, and Lobelia was over it first, Tammany second, Blind Tom third, Vesuvius fourth, and Lochiel fifth. They now went into the track near the quarter-pole, and they were in the same position before they dropped down into the south field, near Hunter & Travers' stable. They then curved eastwardly, in the south field near the Belmont stables, and then jumped across the track into the east field, and then across the extra shoot to the centre of field, and came to a fence the twenty-first jump, where Lobelia was still leading four lengths, with Tammany second, twenty lengths ahead of Blind Tom, third, Lochiel fourth, and Vesuvius fifth. The twenty-second jump was a stone wall near the furlong-pole, and the twenty-third the south section of the water-jump, where Lobelia was leading six lengths, Tammany second, Blind Tom third, Lochiel fourth and Vesuvius fifth. They again crossed the extra shoot to the west extremity of the west field, and then curved toward the grand stand and jumped a large stone wall, and then ran east, south of the extra shoot. Lobelia was still showing the way, while Lochiel and Tammany were together, Vesuvius next and Blind Tom in the rear. They now went into the track at the half-mile pole, and encountered a hurdle on the lower turn, where Lobelia was three lengths in front of Tammany, who was four lengths in advance of Lochiel, he being two lengths away from Blind Tom. At the last hurdle on the homestretch, Lobelia was still ahead, but on the level home Lochiel came to the front, and passed the score half a length ahead of Lobelia, who was the same distance ahead of Tammany, who was the same ahead of Blind Tom, Vesuvius last. The judges, however, placed Tammany first, Blind Tom second and Vesuvius third, on account of mistakes. Time—6:10¾.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase, handicap for all ages; about three miles over a fair hunting course; $800 to the winner, and $200 to the second horse.

Jos. Donahue's ch. g. Tammany, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Lis Mardis. Gaffney 1
Jos. Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, dam Margavine. Sutcliff 2
J. H. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, 5 years, by Vandyke, dam Lizzie Berry. Tully 3
Jos. Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola. Jim Henry 0
Coffin & Lawrence's b. h. Lochiel, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Bonnet. Midgley 0
John O'Donnell's b. h., 4 years, by Asteroid, dam Lavender. Griffin 0

Time—6:10¾.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The second race of the day was a dash of a mile and a half for a purse of $600, open for all ages, to carry 100 pounds. There were but two entries for this, the race being reduced to a match between Bacon & Holland's br. h. Frank Hampton, five years, by imp. Aysgarth, dam by Charlie Ball, and D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Tubman, four years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, by imp. Knight, of St. George. The distance of this race, with a 100 pounds up, was considered Tubman's "pie," and he was rated the best horse in Saratoga, except Bassett, to cover the length of ground. The name of McDaniel has become such a terror, among both the horsemen and speculators, that, no matter what class of horses he starts, he is sure to be a favorite; and the Colonel, though his locks are silvered and his brow furrowed with care, wields a power heretofore unknown among the magnates of the turf. On this occasion Tubman was a great favorite over his competitor, as indicated by the following figures:

Tubman	$425	$360	$225	$175
Frank Hampton	125	100	50	50

At this rate the Colonel bought one pool himself, and with a grim smile of satisfaction remarked to his friends that he was bound to win something on the race, either the purse or the pool.

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole on even terms, Tubman having the inside. As they came round the lower turn they were together, but at the three-quarter pole Tubman led half a length. Coming up the homestretch, Frank Hampton came up, and they were on even terms; but racing up, Tubman shook off his competitor, and led past the stand by half a length. When they reached the turn Tubman showed a length in front of Hamilton, but when they reached the quarter-pole the latter rushed up, and Tubman passed that point but a neck in advance. As they rushed down the backstretch they were together and on even terms, but when they reached the quarter-pole Tubman showed his neck in front, and his backers were jubilant. As they came round the lower turn their positions were unchanged, but at the three-quarter pole Tubman showed his neck and shoulders in front. As they came up the homestretch they were in the same position, and the excitement was intense, but at the furlong-pole Frank Hampton rushed to the front, and immediately took a commanding lead, and crossed to the inside of the track. Tubman gave up the contest, and Frank Hampton won the race by twenty lengths in 2:40. This result overthrew the knowing ones, and their blanched faces betrayed the chagrin of a bitter defeat. The backers of Frank Hampton cheered lustily, and this they could afford to do under the circumstances.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600, for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; one and one-half miles:

Bacon & Holland's br. h. Frank Hampton, 5 years, by Aysgarth, dam by Charley Ball. Richardson.. 1
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. h. Tubman, 4 years, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sydney. Roe 2

Time—2:40.

THE SELLING RACE.

And now came the tug of war, in the Selling Race for all ages, purse $600, a mile and three-quarters. Horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500, allowed seven pounds; for $1,000, twelve pounds, and for $600, sixteen pounds: the winner to be sold at auction. The nominations for this comprised the following seven: J. H. Harbeck, Jr.'s ch. g. Cadence, four years, by Censor, out of Rachel Dawson, 93 pounds; Jas. McCormack's b. g. King Henry, six years, by Lexington, out of Tokay by imp. Yorkshire, 99 pounds; L. W. Doswell's b. m. Winesap, four years, by Vandyke, out of Nina, by Boston, 93 pounds; R. Shea's br. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Miss Carter by imp. Sovereign, 92 pounds; Jos. Donahue's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, 102 pounds; Dr. Buckley's ch. m. Echo, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of Kate Hayes by Lexington, 95 pounds, and John O. Donnell's gr. f. Mary Louise, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign, 89 pounds. There was not very great merit in any of this lot, and that made the result of the contest more doubtful than if they were all first-class ones. On Saturday night the knowing ones concentrated their strength on Mary Louise, but they suddenly appeared to remember that Cadence ran a good mile and three-quarters with Hamburg last year, and this frightened them into a temporary desertion of Mary Louise for Cadence, and they were soon executing a cadenza on the pool-box. The decadence of Mary's fortunes was of short duration, for she rallied again to a certain extent, and sold even with him, and on the track just previous to the race she ruled the favorite at the following rates:

Mary Louise	$340	$120	$200
Cadence	290	110	190
King Henry	250	70	100
Winesap	175	85	90
Sanford	170	80	100
Field	90	50	75

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were started from the extra stretch behind the judges' stand. Sanford was first, Winesap second, Cadence third, Mary Louise fourth, King Henry fifth, and Echo and Astronomer together last. When they entered the regular track at the half-mile pole, King Henry showed in front, Sanford second, Cadence third, Winesap fourth, Mary Louise fifth, Astronomer sixth, and Echo seventh. On the lower turn they were in the same positions, but at the three-quarters Winesap, King Henry, and Cadence were on even terms. At the stand King Henry was half a length in front of Sanford, Cadence third, Astronomer fourth, Echo fifth, Mary Louise sixth, and Winesap seventh. As they went to the turn Mary Louise shot up to the third place. At the quarter-pole Sanford and King Henry were together, with Astronomer third, Echo fourth, Mary Louise fifth, Cardence sixth, and Winesap seventh. As they went along the backstretch, Echo rushed from the fourth place to the lead, and King Henry was running her close, with Sanford in attendance. At the half-mile pole Echo was a length in front, and Mary Louise came up to the third place, behind Henry. An exciting race between these three took place to the goal, but Mary Louise laid over her competitors in speed, and passed the goal a winner of a good and fast race by two lengths; Echo second, ten lengths ahead of Henry, who pulled up, Sandford fourth, Cadence fifth, Winesap sixth and Astronomer seventh. Time—3:07¾. The winner was put up at auction, and sold to Dr. Meldon for $1,000, the Association thus making $400.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Selling Race, purse $600; for all ages; one and three-fourths miles; horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 12 pounds; for $600, 16 pounds. The winner to be sold at auction.

John O'Donnell's gr. m. Mary Louise, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Sovereign, for $600. Hannone, 89 pounds 1
D. Buckley's ch. m. Echo, 5 years, by Australian, dam Kate Hays, for $600. Roe, 97 pounds 2
James McCormack's b. g. King Henry, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Tokay, for $600. Lakeland, 99 pounds 3
Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, for $800, 102 pounds 4
J. H. Harbeck Jr.'s ch. g. Cadence, 4 years, by Censor, dam Rachel Dawson, to be sold for $1,000. Jackson, 97 pounds 5
T. W. Doswell's b. m. Winesap, 4 years, by Vandyke, dam Nina, for $1,000. Goodwin, 93 pounds. 6
R. Shea's br. h. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, dam Miss Carter, for $600. McLaughlin, 92 pounds 7

Time—3:07¾.

TO-DAY'S RACING.

The third day's racing promises to be the most interesting of the meeting, because of the well-known capacities of the horses entered in the three races on the programme. The first race will be a sweepstakes for two-year olds; three quarters of a mile, in which there will be four starters and maybe six. Those sure to start are Hunter and Travers, imp. Black Strachino; A. Belmont's ch. c. Count Dorsay, W. Stringfield's B. C. Northland, and D. D. Withers' imp. b. c., by Marsyas. The second race is a dash of one and an eighth miles for three-year olds, in which are Buckden, Piedmont, Experience Oaks, Minie and Gray Planet as starters. The third race is a free handicap, for all ages, a mile and three-quarters, with the following six: Frank Hampton, Arizona, Brother to Connolly, Meteor, Defender and Mary Louisa, and there is great excitement in the pool-room to-night, the betting being very heavy. The sales are at the rates as given below:

SWEEPSTAKES FOR TWO-YEAR OLDS.

Strachino	$100	Count D'Orsay	$85
Northland	110	Withers colt	53

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Gray Planet	$200	$320
Buckden	115	175
Prince	40	70
Experience Oaks	41	60
Piedmont	40	46

FREE HANDICAP.

Meteor	$320	$400
Frank Hampton	140	110
Mary Louise	100	125
Arizona	145	80
Defender	45	60
Brother to Connolly	29	20

Base-Ball—Defeat of the Atlantics by the Eckfords.

The Atlantics were defeated by the Eckfords on the Union Ground, yesterday, by a score of 4 to 3, after a fine game of ten innings, of which the following is the score:

THE SCORE.

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Remsen, c. f.	0	0	2	0	D. Allison, c.	1	2	8	0
Barlow, c.	1	2	3	2	Wood, 2d b.	2	3	3	0
Burdock, s. s.	1	1	0	3	Martin, p.	0	2	0	3
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	1	1	9	Nelson, c. f.	1	2	5	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	0	1	20	0	Gedney, l. f.	0	1	8	0
Breitt, p.	0	1	0	2	A. Allison, 1st b.	0	1	3	0
Beavans, 2d b.	0	0	3	3	Snyder, s. s.	0	0	0	3
Thake, l. f.	0	1	1	0	Fleet, r. f.	0	0	0	0
"McDonald," r. f.	0	1	0	0	Clinton, 3d b.	0	0	3	4
Total	3	8	30	19	Total	4	12	30	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Atlantic	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Eckford	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—4

Runs Earned—Atlantic, 3; Eckford, 3.
Umpire—C. Mills, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

The Mutuals play the Baltimores today, at Baltimore, and the Atlantics, at the Capitoline, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

The New-York Turnverein—Awards of Prizes.

The following prizes were awarded by the Turnverein last night:

Prize for class turning, West Side New-York Turnverein, Verturnes Lindenthal.

Prizes for individual turning—1. Fred. Steinbuch, of New-York. 2. Chris. Meller, of New-York. 3. Ed. Lindenthal, of New-York West Side. 4. Jul. Kornfeld, of New-York.

Fencing—1. All arms. H. Wiesbaner, of Williamsburg. 2. Foil, F. Steinbuch, of New-York. 3. Broadsword, H. Schmidt, of New-York. 4. Bayonet, L. Schmidt, of Williamsburg.

Declamations—1. Wm. Bruening, of New-York. 2. Otto Brauer, of Jersey City. 3. Chas. Steinmetz, of Jersey City.

Prize for putting stone—F. Steinbuch, of New-York.

Prize for gerwerfen—Geo. Banh, of Williamsburg.

Prize for wrestling—Ernst Bolig, of New-York.

THE COLORED CHILDREN

A Special Excursion Arranged for Them To-Morrow.

Probability of a Large Gathering—Anxiety Displayed for Tickets—Programme of the Arrangements—The Work of Relief.

To-morrow, Wednesday, we shall give an excursion exclusively for the colored children of this City, in order that they may enjoy their share of the benefits of the fund placed in our hands. This excursion has been specially arranged because it was found that the colored children failed to respond to invitations given them for other picnics. Now that a special colored picnic has been announced, the applications for tickets have been eager and very numerous. The children on the west side of town will embark on board the barge Sarah Smith, at the foot of Christopher-street at 8 o'clock, after which the steamer and barge will proceed to the pier at the foot of East Twenty-eighth-street, to take on board these children living on the east side. The bulk of the colored children embarking at Christopher street have been gathered by Rev. Dr. H. Henry Garnett, of No. 185 Bleecker-street, and by Mr. Titus, of No. 247 Thompson-street, both gentlemen being well-known among the colored people. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, who has charge of the New-York Colored Mission, at No. 135 West Thirtieth-street, will also bring a large number from that neighborhood, while Rev. A. Wiswall, Superintendant of the West-side Relief District, will gather in the colored children of the Fifth and Eighth Wards. Judging from the reports of these four gentlemen, and others, there will be fully 1,200 children on the excursion.

The customary preparations have been made for the picnic, in the way of food, amusements and proper guardianship. Ample supplies of sandwiches, ice-cream, milk, lemonade and cake have been ordered, and the usual programme will be carried out. A band of music, the Punch and Judy show and other facilities for amusing the children will be provided. As soon as the east-side children are safe on board, the entire party will proceed up the Sound to Oriental Grove, where the boys will go in swimming on one beach and the girls on another. This excursion will undoubtedly be a pleasing and popular one.

We have received the following additional contributions to the fund:

Alex, Albert, Charlie and Julia, (Niagara Falls,)	$10 00
J. K., for the Doctor's family	5 00
T. B. Van Buren, for the Doctor's family	5 00
Englewood, for the Doctor's family	5 00
Tutor	5 00
Alice, Lula and Georgie	1 50
Ellie, Frankie and Josie	1 00
Daisy and Ruddy	20
Total	$32 70
Previously acknowledged	18,549 62
Aggregate of Fund	$18,582 32

The East Side District—Report of Mr. Calder.

The work of household visitation has been vigorously prosecuted in the East Side District during the past week. Our corps of visitors—large from the first—has been further augmented since I submitted our last report. Some who were once indifferent spectators of the work, now appreciate the humanity of our purposes and heartily co-operate with us. In addition to the ladies and gentlemen who are giving their time and energies almost exclusively to this work, we have to acknowledge as helpers many whom we do not personally know—kind-hearted citizens, who, knowing of a case of destitution, pass not "by on the other side," but recognizing the obligations of the golden rule, cheerfully bring the facts to our notice.

The East-side District includes the Fourth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards, and as the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards were not included in either of the organized districts, we have attended to these also. Our sphere of labor is large, but as there are several visitors working faithfully in each Ward, a case of suffering and want among the poor children is not likely to be overlooked.

Our books show that during the past week we supplied food to eighty-two destitute families, containing 312 children—nearly 400 persons in all. These were supplied with good wholesome food for a week, at the cost of $136 74—about thirty-four cents each—a small sum, certainly, but enough to keep hunger from the door. Notwithstanding the continuance of the heated term, we are happy to be able to report a large decrease of sickness among the poor children—twelve cases only being reported during the week, against twenty-six for the week preceding. We have no doubt that this is owing, in some measure at least, to the judicious supplies of nourishing food which hundreds of families have received from us during the past month.

The question is sometimes asked: "Don't you think that this relief movement has a tendency to encourage and increase pauperism?" To which we reply: "Not in the East-side District," for, in the first place, many apply for relief who do not get it; in the second place, many get relief but once, and in the third place, none get relief longer than is absolutely necessary. We always eschew professional beggars, who too often impose upon kind-hearted but credulous missionaries. Since we commenced this movement we have found hundreds of cases where death and hunger were at the door, and where the relief we afforded was the purest mercy. Families have been suddenly deprived of their head this Summer by the remorseless stroke of the sun, leaving little ones to cry for bread and none to provide it for them. Many such we have cared for. We have met motherless children whose inhuman fathers have spent their earnings in rum, and left their helpless off-pring to pick their food from the ash-barrels on the street. For these we have gladly provided food. We have often seen the poor widow, in noisome garret, toiling with aching head and smarting eyes, making shirts at six and one-half cents apiece in order to pay the rent and satisfy her hungry children. Such we have always helped. And there are many mothers in this City who support their families by washing, ironing, and scrubbing whose patrons are now in the country, and are thereby deprived of their means of substance. These and many other real sufferers have been blessed by the TIMES relief fund. The fact is patent to every observer that a great deal of destitution and suffering exist in our midst. When will society fully realise its responsibility in regard to it?

Up-Town Reports.

The case mentioned in last Wednesday's issue of the TIMES, (that of the two orphan children of Mrs. R.,) was kindly taken up by the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth-street, and they have offered a temporary home for the children in their institution, and to find them a permanent home in the country. Other friends, however, had in the meantime provided for them, and the relatives of the children gratefully decline the generous offer. Mr. John Faber, druggist, of Sixth-avenue, declines to accept payment for the drugs obtained from him during the past week, and hands it over to the excursion fund. Mr. Powell, our deputy of the district from West Thirty-fourth to West Forty-second street, reports as follows on case of Mrs. R., West Fortieth-street: Here we found six children, and one lying dead. The mother came to me in a crazed condition, and I went with her. I found complete destitution in the room in which they lived. Husband out of work, and no means whatever to bury the dead child, or to get anything to keep it from the flies, or from the view of the remainder of the children. They had not a morsel of food for supper. Gave mother an order for food and groceries, and reported the case at No. 622 Seventh-avenue. I went with Mr. Ferguson to an undertaker, and arranged to have the child interred. Since then I further relieved this family with food, and, as the husband is promised work, their destitution is, for the present, warded off by the TIMES Fund." Another visitor reports the case of Mrs. T., of East Twenty-eighth-street. Husband a paralytic for nine years, one child in St. Luke's from hip disease, another on Randall's Island nearly blind, and two sick at home with diarrhea. She supports her family as best she can by washing. Sent a physician and gave order for groceries. Mrs. S., West Forty-third-street, is a woman seventy-eight years old, who lives in a back basement not fit for a human habitation, which is given her rent free by the landlord. She is unable to work, out of food—in fact, destitute of everything." Mr. Rockwell, who reports the above case, considers that something should at once be done for her by the charitable public. He found another old lady, Mrs. H. W., in West Forty-seventh-street, aged sixty-five years, without any visible means of support, to whom he gave an order for provisions. Mrs. H., West Fifty-fourth-street, has a sick husband (who was a a member of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, and served his country in the rebellion) and six children. When found by our visitor, the family had just received a notice to show cause why they should not be ejected for non-payment of rent. These were supplied with needed food. Dozens of cases like these have been found out by our agents, and relieved, as far as the nature of the fund permitted; but there is yet a large field for the efforts of the charitable. We give below the report of Dr. Baker, of East Fourteenth-street, who has generously given her services to the "TIMES Relief Fund" gratuitously:

For the week ending Aug. 1872, I have made forty-six professional visits for the "TIMES Relief," and in doing so have seen and prescribed for five patients with diarrhea, three with scarlatina, two with cholera infantum, two psoas abscess, two teething, one with worms, one with pleurisy, one with erysipelis, one with typhoid fever, one with general dropsy, one with dyspepsia, one with hemorrhage, and one with hepatic colic. I have also given eleven grocery orders, and thirteen for beef. One child died this morning with cholera infantum, having been sick but two days, and was in collapse when first seen. The family was in the greatest destitution.

Dr. F. E. Stafford, of No. 210 East Thirty-first-street, has also generously volunteered his professional services to the Fund.

In sending in our report we have the gratification of calling your attention to the disproportion between the number of cases and the number of visits. While the number of visits paid amount to 3,975, there have been only found 187 cases that need the assistance of "the fund," and of these cases not all come under the head of sick. This speaks well for the health of the City, especially when we consider the intensity of the heat we are passing through. Destitution, rather than sickness, meets our visitors now. On every hand the cry is for food and rent. This state of things arises in part from the strikes, and the usual suspension of business that belongs to this season of the year.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

West Bank Giving Up its Sick—Interview with the Health Officer.

So far as yellow fever is concerned, all the infected vessels are moved miles away, and while no new cases have appeared on board, some of the men have been returned to their ships fully recovered, four having been received on the Numancia yesterday, and all the patients at West Bank Hospital are rapidly recovering. No new fever-ships arrived yesterday, and for the present at least it is almost certain that the epidemic has done its worst. The Spanish war vessel Numancia, the "pioneer" plague-ship, still keeps her anchorage off the South-west Spit, where there is barely a foot of water between her keel and the sand. In order to receive a supply of coal the vessel will be taken outside the bar, as Commissioner Blunt regards the spare depth as insufficient to meet the slightest increase in draught. So far the vessel has ridden in safety at the Spit, no unusual weather having come up to put Pilot Gillespie's opinion to the test.

A TIMES reporter visited the Quarantine headquarters, at Staten Island, yesterday afternoon, in search of information, and to obtain, if possible, Dr. Vanderpoel's opinion respecting the fright caused by the neighborhood of the infected vessels. In answer to a direct question as to whether he supposed that there was any danger whatever to the City, the doctor emphatically replied:

"There is not the slightest occasion for alarm at the present time, nor, so far as I can see, is there any likelihood of danger from yellow fever so long as the cases on board of incoming vessels are promptly reported. We had yellow fever much worse than at this time in the Lower Bay and at West Bank, yet it did not reach the shore. All the fever vessels are under the strictest quarantine, although the epidemic has disappeared from on board, and the patients in hospital are convalescing rapidly." After alluding to the needless alarm which had been occasioned by the presence of the ships, the doctor went on to say: "The Numancia's appearance in the Narrows started the public anxiety, and kept it up during the time of her continuing there. Her removal rested with the Pilot Commissioners, but at first they refused to take any decided position in the matter, and, not being myself intimately acquainted with the fine points of local navigation, I had no other course open to me than to allow her to remain where alone, in the opinion of the pilot, she could find safe anchorage. Such cases are exceptional."

OCEAN GROVE.

Camp-Meeting by the Sea—Praying and Watching Near Long Branch.

The Methodists have built for themselves a city by the sea—a camp-ground as unlike those of twenty years ago as a teint to a modern house. The camp-ground of Ocean Grove has had a success unguessed by the most sanguine of its projectors. The little camping ground of three years has become a place of permanent Summer resort, and the camp has changed to an overgrown village, resembling in its cottages, suburbs of such cities as Newark. The association, the members of which are pledged to do nothing for their own profit, but to devote any surplus to benevolent objects, has increased its first purchase of land until it now has between 300 and 400 acres, running from the road to the ocean, a distance of half a mile, and bounded north and south by two fresh water lakes, to which the names of Wesley and Fletcher have been given. The former and longer of these lakes is about a mile in length, and possibly half a dozen rods in width.

The community is a religious one, most of the members of which are here, however, for relaxation and amusement, the religious interest being centered in the days devoted to the camp-meeting. The association, composed equally of ministers and laymen, is the governing power, and its authority is almost absolute. All the improvements necessary to enjoyment or comfort have been made. Walks of clay and paved promenades have been made over the land and extended in every direction, after the fashion of a city; Summer houses have been built overlooking the ocean and the lakes; hotels, four in number, are overcrowded with guests, the prices being fixed by the rules of the association; handsome bathing-houses have been put up, and a post-office and telegraph office established. The association has filled the lakes with boats, which are rented by the hour, week, or season. The principal portion of the grounds is lighted with gas; water is supplied in abundance, and little has been left undone to render the place one of pleasant Summer resort. Originally started as a camp-ground, it has grown so rapidly that since the meeting of last Summer, the company has expended $16,000 in permanent improvements, the entire outlay thus far having reached about $35,000. All this upon a barren and unpromising piece of pine woods, an eight-mile stage ride from Long Branch.

There are at present on the ground not less than 250 tents and an equal number of cottages, all occupied by families, as most of them have been since June. About 2,500 persons are now residing on the ground, and the meeting which commences today (20th) will probably treble or quadruple that number. Thus far the religious services have been limited to a tri-daily prayer-meeting, with the ordinary Sabbath exercises. Today the meetings commence regularly, and will extend themselves from 5 o'clock, A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M., through the days of the camp.

The Wyoming at Aspinwall.

The United States steamer Wyoming is still at Aspinwall. Most of her officers and crew are sick with the fatal Chagres fever, which has also committed great ravages on other vessels in the harbor. On shore, funerals are of daily occurrence. As the United States force has been removed from the Edgar Stewart, it would seem proper that the Wyoming should be relieved after her stay of ten weeks at Aspinwall.

Double Murder at New-Rochelle.

About 7 o'clock on Sunday morning last, Matthew Curran, overseer of a gang of laborers on the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, was found in a state of insensibility on the side of Boston Road, near the old toll-gate, at the lower end of the village of New-Rochelle. Several ghastly wounds, from which the brains were oozing, were discovered on his head. Near the same spot, Michael Foley, a laborer employed on the railroad, was found severely, if not fatally injured. He was sensible, and gave a clue to the name of the person who had committed the assaults. He said that in addition to the attack upon himself, that he heard the fatal blows inflicted upon Curran, and also heard the victim say, "For God's sake don't murder me." Curran died shortly after he was found. Previous to his death he is said to have rallied, and stated that John Cody had struck the fatal blows, and that his two sons, aged about fourteen and sixteen years old respectively, held his legs while he finished his murderous work.

Cody's wife kept a boarding-house for laboring men. Curran and Foley boarded in the house for about six weeks, and left about a fortnight ago. They insinuated to some fellow-workmen that they were as much at home with Mrs. Cody as her own husband. Cody, hearing of this, upbraided his wife on the subject. She said that Curran had insulted her. Under these circumstances Cody sallied forth, hatchet in hand, and, accompanied by his two lads, sought, found, and slaughtered his victims.

Cody, discovering the result of his assault and its possible consequences, went to the office of Justice Porter on Sunday, and asked to have a warrant issued against Curran for some alleged offense and trouble he had occasioned, but was told of the absurdity of arresting a dead man, which was the first he pretended to know of Curran's death. From that time he disappeared from the neighborhood, but it is known that he called at the Washington Hotel, Mt. Vernon, as late as yesterday. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Cody. Foley was sent to the County House Hospital for treatment, but it was currently reported in New-Rochelle last evening that he had also died.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Case of Matty Howe—Love Behind Prison Bars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 19.—In the jail in this city is a young girl named Matty Howe aged about twenty-three, who stands indicted for murder in the first degree. She was last Winter in the employ of a man in Fishkill, named Ed. Lane, by whom she became pregnant, and when child-birth was expected, she was sent from the house to the abode of a colored woman some distance off. She had no sooner entered the black woman's apartment than she was attacked with pains, and very quickly, without the aid of a physician, gave birth to a child. Deserted by the man who should have stood by her, and notwithstanding her precarious condition, she left the house the next day with the new-born child in her arms and was afterward seen without it.

Shortly after that the body of the child was found in a piece of woods, and it looked as though it had been attacked by some animal. Matty Howe was arrested for killing her offspring, and indicted as above stated, and her trial is to come off in the Supreme Court in October next. Her cell is on the upper corridor, on the west side. Directly under it, on the next corridor below, is the cell of Eugene Schmitlan, a good-looking German, who has been indicted for grand larceny in stealing a number of watches and a quantity of jewelry in Fishkill last Spring. He is a good-natured sort of fellow, and has been allowed the freedom of the outer corridors. One of these corridors leads to Matty Howe's cell, and Eugene soon became acquainted with Matty by seeing her and talking to her through the bars which separated them.

The at first casual acquaintance, under adverse circumstances, ripened into affection, and from that time forth, through the long hours of the day, until the time arrived for each prisoner to be locked up for the night, the loving Eugene could be seen sitting by the bars of Mattie's cell, the two exchanging vows of eternal constancy. One day Eugene addressed a letter to his father in the old country, saying he had got into a little difficulty, and sadly needed $500 to help him. His father, who is reputed to be rich, in a few weeks after sent him $400 in gold. Then the lovers decided to get married. Eugene, through the consent of the Sheriff, sent for a first-class tailor to come to the jail, and measure him for a suit of clothes, and in due time the suit was finished. He then sent to Van Kuren Bros'. jewelry-store, and had samples of jewelry sent to his cell, from which he selected a complete set for Matty, including a gold chain and locket, and presented them to her. He also gave her a fancy lace collar and fancy neckties. Having thus, as he thought, prepared for the wedding, the next thing was to get a minister to perform the marriage ceremony. Last Saturday he requested Jailer Vanderpool to go after a Methodist dominie. The jailer, knowing that such a thing would not be allowed, replied that he was too busy to attend to the matter then, when Eugene requested the attendance of Mr. Boose, the cigar dealer, who came to the jail. To him Eugene opened his heart, and Mr. Boose endeavored to get a German minister to officiate, but he declined on the ground that such a marriage would be unlawful. Then Justice Baker was applied to. That official said he would marry them if the Sheriff would consent, but the latter peremptorily declined. This intelligence was conveyed to the determined lovers, who received it with sadness. The Sheriff, however, in order to appease them, sent them word they could be married in open Court by the presiding Judge. They, however, received that news with distrust, and are mourning over the fact that next week Eugene is to be tried, and will, without doubt, be sent down the river, leaving Matty to remain here till October for her trial. It is the first case of love in jail that ever occurred in this county.

THE GREAT HEAT.

Sad Effects of the Weather—List of Casualties.

Whatever may be the cause of the present heat, whether magnesium vapors are responsible for it, or electrical conditions, or meteoric zones, one thing is certain, and that is that it is most disgustingly hot. The proverb says that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and this tropical sun-burst is enabling washerwomen, soda-water men, milk-punch compounders and fruit-sellers to coin money by the handful. No sooner has Charles Augustus donned a snowy-fronted linen garment than straightway, before he has taken half a dozen steps, the wristbands are, in the language of Mr. Mantalini, "demd unpleasant, moist bodies." The evil effects of yesterday's heat are as follows:

Cornelius Bamberger, of No. 24 South Fifth-avenue, died at the Park Hospital yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon Matthew Rahitzzie, aged sixty, was prostrated corner of Eleventh-street and Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn. Taken to his home. No. 125 Partition-street.

Morris Mannas was overcome yesterday afternoon while seated on a stoop in State-street, Brooklyn. Removed to the hospital.

Eugene Kennedy, residing in New-York, was prostrated yesterday at Hardenburg's stores, foot of Richards-street. Taken to the hospital.

John Gallagher was struck yesterday at his residence, No. 95 King-street, Brooklyn.

James Stein dropped dead from the effects of the heat yesterday, at his residence, No. 557 Court-street, Brooklyn.

Zebner Gilchrist, residing at No. 489 Baltic-street, Brooklyn, died yesterday from the effects of the heat.

Two cases of sun-stroke were yesterday reported in Jersey City—Wm. Williams, a car-driver, and a laborer named Kelly, employed on the new reservoir. Neither case was fatal.

Edward Cook, aged seventeen, of Elizabeth, N. J., was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Barclay and West streets. Taken home.

John A. Campbell, aged forty-three, of No. 714 Washington-street, was overcome by the heat in Charles-street. Taken home.

James Foley, a plasterer, residing at Eighteenth-street and First-avenue, while at work yesterday on the new building, No. 27 First-avenue, was overcome by the heat, and fell from the scaffold on which he was working, receiving severe injuries. He was taken home.

Fredon L. Lemen, steward on the schooner Exertion, lying at the Long Dock, Jersey City, was sun-struck while on Pier No. 28 North River, yesterday, and taken to the Park Hospital.

Grace McLaughlin, twenty-five years old, of Hoboken, N. J., was overcome by heat in West-street, yesterday, and taken home.

John Lee was prostrated by heat while in a restaurant at No. 95 West Broadway, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

An unknown woman was overcome by the heat in car No. 20, of the Grand-street line, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

Ellen Durham, thirty-six years old, residing in Harlem, was prostrated by heat at Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, and taken to the Park Hospital.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 76°; 6 A. M., 75°; 9 A. M., 80°; 12 M., 89°; 3:30 P. M., 93°; 6 P. M., 88°; 9 P. M., 84°; 12 P. M., 82°. Average temperature yesterday, 83⅜°.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	77	87	88	84
Stand of Bar. in inch	30.06	30.10	....	30.09

Hygrometer at noon, 78.

The New-Jersey Southern.

Mr. G. W. Bentley, General Manager of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, denies the assertions made by our correspondent, that trains running from Long Branch to Philadelphia or New-York on that road are or have been delayed for more than ten minutes. He states that on two occasions only has any delay occurred over this line. In one case this was caused by a train from another line getting off the track and temporarily blocking it, and in the other the delay was in consequence of the Superintendent disobeying orders, for which he was forced to resign.

Contagious Diseases.

The returns of contagious diseases in this City for the past two weeks show the following results:

Week ending Aug. 10.—Typhus fever, 7; typhoid, 23; scarlet fever, 23; measles, 22; Diphtheria, 8; small-pox, 3.

Week ending Aug. 17—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid, 20; scarlet fever, 18; measles, 14; Diphtheria, 6; small-pox, 8. Increase—Small-pox, 5. Decrease—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid, 3; scarlet fever, 5; measles, 8; and diphtheria, 2.

Another Fatal Affray—A Man Stabbed by his Father-in-Law.

Henry Schaeffer, a German shoe-maker, living at No. 231 Third-street, last night fatally stabbed his step-son, John Abel, of No. 547 East Fifteenth-street. It appears that Schaeffer married Abel's mother, and that Abel and his wife were in the habit of visiting the Schaeffers. Schaeffer says that during a visit Abel's wife stole one of Mrs. Schaeffer's cups from a tea tray. Wednesday evening Schaeffer proposed to his wife that she should go and ask Mrs. Abel to return the cup. They went, Mrs. Schaeffer going upstairs. Schaeffer remained at the door, Mrs. Schaeffer remaining longer than he expected, Schaeffer says he whistled to call her down, when Abel came to the door, called him an opprobrious name, and struck him in the face twice. Schaeffer then drew a shoe-maker's knife and stabbed Abel in the abdomen. Abel said: "You have stabbed me," but continued to advance on Schaeffer, who then stabbed him in the left side. Officer Sherwood, of the Eighteenth Precinct, then arrested Schaeffer. Abel, whose wounds are pronounced mortal, was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Schaeffer was locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Controller paid yesterday to the Police Department for street cleaning $100,000.

The amount of fines collected from the Police force during the month of July was $2,393 07, representing 730 days' pay.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Battery Park today from 5 to 7 P. M.

Commissioner Shields held F. Hughes in $1,000 bail yesterday on a charge of carrying on the business of wholesale liquor-dealer at No. 354 West Eighty-fifth-street, without a license.

John S. Malin was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, for having entered the liquor-saloon of Michael McCoy, No. 439 Washington-street on Sunday, and arresting McCoy for violation of the Excise law, representing himself to be a police officer, which he was not.

Philip Sheridan, fourteen years old, of No. 391 Greenwich-street, and Thomas McGarvey, sixteen years old, of the same place, the two boys who robbed Joseph Le Grand, a Jersey City expressman, of $654, as already reported, were committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail, at the Tombs, yesterday.

At a late hour on Sunday night Mr. Chas. L. Balch, Vice-Principal of Public School No. 19, residing at No. 151 East Eighty-fifth-street, while suffering from an attack of acute neuralgia, took an overdose of morphine to alleviate the pain. Drs. Francis and White attended him, but their efforts were of no avail, as death ensued at noon yesterday. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest in the case.

The annual meeting of the Police Mutual Benefit Society was held yesterday, and the following were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, Inspector George W. Dilks; Vice-President, George S. Hastings; Secretary, Vincent Clark; Treasurer, George P. Gott; Investigating Committee, Dr. Martin Freligh, Capts. A. J. Allaire and Henry Hedden, D. B. Hasbrouck, and William Delemater. The Society is composed of over 200 members of the Police Department. But one death occurred during the first year of its organization.

BROOKLYN.

The Aldermen held their first session after vacation yesterday afternoon

The Controller reports that on the 31st of July there was in the City Treasury $2,115,693 20.

Charles Wyboranda, a Hollander, was found dead in his bed at No. 1,063 Fulton-avenue, Sunday night.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday authorized the Controller to employ a competent assistant accountant for 100 days at $25 per day.

Two weeks ago a son of Philip Wackman, aged twelve years, residing in Mayer-street, E. D., was bitten by a mad dog. He is now suffering from hydrophobia.

Ed. Clark yesterday petitioned the Board of Aldermen to restore to him the offal contract, which was taken from him a couple of weeks ago and given to Frank Swift's son. This will renew the fight between the offal contractors.

Mr. Ditmar's architect alleges that the award to Mundell & Teckritz for the best plan for an armory was unfair. Judge Tappan yesterday denied Ditmar's motion for a mandamus to compel the Board of Supervisors to adopt his plan.

At a meeting of Enterprise Division No. 15, Sons of Temperance, Williamsburg, on Tuesday evening, a vote for President was taken, 65 votes being cast. The result was as follows: Grant and Wilson, 58; Greeley and Brown, 4; Woodhull and Douglass, 3.

It was charged by a member of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, that the Clerk of the James-street Market manipulates the accounts to suit himself, and that he collected rents and failed to account for the same. The matter was referred to a committee.

The property-owners of Lee-avenue have commenced proceedings to prevent the Williamsburg and Flatbush Railroad Company from laying their track in Lee-avenue. Yesterday Judge Tappan granted a temporary injunction, with an order to show cause, returnable next Monday.

LONG ISLAND.

Steam-boat communication between New-York and Huntington is proposed when the Government engineer shall have completed the deepening of the latter harbor.

The Queens County Court-house Commissioners will meet at Hunter's Point Wednesday, to accept the site selected by the Board of Supervisors, and provide for its survey and the filing of a map with the County Clerk, which must be done before Sept. 1.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark, N. J., Exposition commences today.

During the week small-pox has been on the increase in Jersey City. On Saturday and Sunday a number of cases were reported, two of which resulted in death before the authorities were notified. Four cases were reported yesterday.

The body of the man who committed suicide on Sunday morning by jumping into the Morris Canal, at Jersey City, has been identified as that of Bartholomai, formerly living on Sixth-street, near York. Deceased was a cigar-maker. Difficulty with his wife and want of employment are believed to have led to the act.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the Ocean Queen, at 10 A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Wisconsin, at 12 M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the Hansa, at 12 M....For Hayti, by the Perit, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—A. E. de St. Delmas, John Ross, Mrs. Strong and servant, F. A. Brown, Mrs. Lawrence and 2 daughters, Mrs. Challis, Mr. Will, L. Compte, G. Nathan, wife and 3 children, J. Conlan, G. W. Mence, E. Gilbert and wife, Rev. E. Kidney, Rev. P. O'Donohue, Rev. M. Lynch, E. S. Wells, Rev. T. Wilson, Miss Ruth Urey, G. Forbes, G. K. Leet, G. H. Reay, P. Brogan, J. Barnsdall and wife, J. P. Chandler and wife, B. A. Rogers, M. McCormack, A. E. Walton, T. Foley, Mrs. M. Ross and 3 children, J. Bowers, F. Ash, Miss M. A. Lockley, Miss Thelwell, Miss A. Morrison, H. Will, N. J. Canfield, M. McCormack, wife and servant, Mr. Horsley, M. Goshen, J. Carnahan, Rev. M. Cahill, Rev. E. McGowan, S. Dalsterner, Rev. P. Phillips, Mrs. Bowman, M. Rock, Geo. Hencken, M. O'Brien and wife, S. F. Young, Mr. Ahrens, C. L. Wells, H. Buxton, Geo. Iveson, Miss Jessie Levy, C. O. Schlyhere and 2 daughters, Wm. Harris, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Conner and 3 daughters, Miss E. A. Brooks, Mrs. Stevens, Miss W. W. Bowden, Mrs. Mary Kelly, Mrs. Will and daughter, E. Williams and wife, Rev. J. K. Mason, David Hall, Mrs. Hildebrandt, W. Smith, J. P. Sheffield, Rev. P. Harde, Rev. G. Fagan, J. E. O'Neill, Miss J. C. Moran, Rev. E. Stenson, Miss Hartman, W. E. Haigh, Miss Haigh, M. McCormack, Rev. W. H. Power, Edwin Browne, Charles Bacon, John Carter, Mr. Whitecourt, C. Stoderberg, Charles Levi, R. C. Moran.

In steam-ship Canada, from Liverpool.—David Hayes, Geo. Hawley, L. Aunst, Rev. Mr. Nolan, Rev. Mr. E. J. Flynn, Miss A. Ruth, Mr. and Mrs. Cerito and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burgess, M. O'Neil, J. R. Roberts, J. Throssell, F. Throssell, G. M. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Shepley and child, Mrs. G. de Vero and child, Samuel Roddis, J. L. Meyers, W. C. Daylaw, C. Wade, Miss Bridget Heeney, Mrs. A. Brownhead, Miss Lucy Brownhead, F. E. Graeeer, J. W. Seaman, R. Zeigler, G. Dauzel, W. James, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Frank Jones, Fred. Jones, Robert Williams, James Baires, Beaumont Read, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young, Mrs. G. D. Ogden.

In steam-ship North America, from Rio de Janeiro.—His R. H. Prince Augustus of Saxe Cobourg and 3 servants, Charles Fleischman, Edwin Wells, U. S. N., Alanson S. Hall, Henry Presilia, Mrs. Mary M. Taylor and 2 children, Francis R. Jordao and brother, Henry A. Blyth, Nascimo de Elia, Thomas Stewart, U. S. N., Julio C. de Guimaraes, Henry McManus, Charles Wilson, wife, and 3 children. From Bahia—Theodore Borott and lady. From Pernambuco—Fred C. Hamilton.

In steam-ship San Francisco, from Bermuda.—A. M. Shague, H. Friend, Rev. F. Patten and wife, Jarvis Ferguson, Theo. Outerbridge, Daniel Outerbridge, C. Campbell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:15 | Sun sets.....6:51 | Moon rises....8:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.8:46 | Gov. Island.9:35 | Hell Gate....10:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Aug. 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Jno. W. Garrett, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell & Co; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia. Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Barks Seradina (Ital.), Lauiero, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Dorchester, Harrison, Gibraltar and Genoa, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Arichat West (Br.), Le Blanc, St. Johns, N. F., Heney & Parker; George Downes, Lanfare, Demerara, H. Trowbridge & Co.

Schrs David Ames, Ames, Rockland, Me., H. P. Brown & Co.; Edward Lameyer, Gorman, Newburyport, S. M. Lewis & Co.; Freedom (Br.,) King, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Lilias, Griffin, Jacksonville, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; North America, (Br.,) Remkey, La Have, N. S., L. F. Brigham; Ben. Bolt (Br.,) Drake, St. Stephens and St. George, N. B., Jed. Frye & Co.; Mulatto, Small, Port Johnson.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Aug. 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Aug. 15, lat. 43 27, lon. 51 36, passed a water-logged vessel, bowsprit and jib-boom standing, also stump of main and mizzen-masts; could not ascertain her name; 17th, lat. 41 39, lon. 63 06, passed a Bremen, a Hamburg, and a National steamer bound E.; also a Norwegian bark, showing signal with letters H. R. D. G., from London for New-York, and brig Sunnyside, (of Dundee), bound W. The C. brings 539 passengers.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Aug. 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 11, lat. 51 06, lon. 19, passed steam-ship Republic, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 51, lon. 21 30, passed steam-ship City of Paris, hence for do; 14th, lat. 48 09, lon. 43 26, passed White Star steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Minnia, (Br.,) Martin, Cardiff Aug. 2, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Has had westerly winds and head seas to the Banks, and from thence light S. W. winds and fogs.

Steam-ship North America, Slocum, Rio Janeiro July 25, Bahia 28th, Pernambuco 31st, Para Aug. 5, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Reynolds, Bermuda 3½ ds., with mdse. and 20 passengers to Wm. H. Webb.

Steam-ship Mazeppa, (Br.) Martin, Vera Cruz 9 ds., in ballast, to Henderson Bros.

Bark Emma, (of Halifax,) Liswell, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 20 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Said Bin Sultan, (of Salem,) Otis, New-Bedford, in ballast to master.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, St. Pierre, Mart., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig M. A. Herera, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) French, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Sunnyside, (of Dundee,) Alexander, Marseilles 74 ds., with mdse. to Chas. P. Sumner. Passed Gibraltar June 21; came a northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 20 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Brig Olaf Kyrre, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Cardiff 67 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came a middle passage, and had strong westerly winds, and been 21 ds. W. of the Banks with light winds and fogs.

Schr. Mary C. Witham, Kelly, Black River, Jam., 18 days, with logwood, &c. to J. Laycraft & Co.—vessel to Cyrus E. Staples & Co.; has had very moderate weather the entire passage—left no vessels.

Schr. Luisita, Underhill, Baraco, 3 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. E. M. Sawyer, (of Jonesport,) Kelly, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to E. Puig & Co.—vessel to B. J. Trenberg.

Schr Mabel Hall, Hall, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Telegraph, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. R. J. Mercer, Waterman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mattie A. Taber, Aldridge, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hanna Willetts, Bolt, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. M. C. Smith, Chapman, Seal Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. G. W. Middleton, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Josephine, Kane, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gloucester, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Marlor, Marlor, Dighton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Enos, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Estelle, Furniss, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Fall River, for Albany.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Rothschild, Mystic.
Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Pawtucket.
Schr E. T. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.
Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ferris, Stamford.
Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Jesse Clark, Clark, New-Haven.
Schr. Hase, Spencer, Pawtucket.
Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Norwalk.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Planter, Norton, Boston.

BELOW—Bark Anna, (Aust.,) Vidulich, Newport, Eng.—By pilot-boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Leopold, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; Brig Confederate, from Turk's Island; Edith, from Elizabethport. Below, bark J. A. Brown, from Port Elizabeth. Also arr. steam-ship Samaria, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 19.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Peri, from Turk's Island; schr. John Weathered, for San Andrea.

Arr. brig Tartar, from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Richmond, brig Nora, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 19.—Arr. bark A. de Reuter, from Rio, for orders.

Sld. brig Mozart, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Sld. Aug. 17, steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, for New-York.

Arr. May 1, steam-ship George Washington, Vaill, from New York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 19.—Arr. steam-ship North Point, from Baltimore.

Sld. schr. Somerset, for Matanzas.

The final survey has been held on the bark Asphodel, and she will be caulked from her copper up.

Spoken, &c.

July 23, lat. 46, lon. 38, bark Ville de Anvers, (Fr.) from Antwerp for Boston; Aug. 13, lat. 40 30, lon. 68 30, passed bark Yarmouth, bound E.; 16th, 15 miles S. E. from Montauk, passed a quarter-boat marked Christel.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 19.—The steam-ship Abyssinia, of the Cunard line, Capt. Haines, from New-York Aug. 10, touched here at noon today, and proceeded.

The White Star line steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Murray, from New-York Aug. 9, arrived at this port yesterday en route to Liverpool.

The National line steam-ship Holland, Capt. Bragg, from New-York Aug. 6, for Liverpool, touched at this port yesterday.

The steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Price, of the Liverpool and Great Western line, arrived at this port at noon yesterday, and shortly after proceeded for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 19—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Ehlers, from New-York Aug. 8, touched at this port yesterday on the way to Hamburg.

MOVILLE, Aug. 19.—The Anchor line steam-ship Olympia, Capt. Young, from New-York, for Glasgow, touched at this port today and proceeded.

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UNION-SQUARE.

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TABLETS, SMELLING BOTTLES,

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American Institute Fair, 1871.

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W. B. OGDEN, President.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Act. Recording Secretary.

SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Corresponding Secretary."

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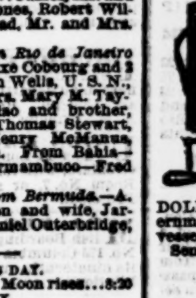

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